

DESCRIPTION

QUINONE BASED COMPOUND, AND ELECTROPHOTOGRAPHIC PHOTO-RECEPTOR AND ELECTROPHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS USING THE SAME

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a quinone based compound and in detail, it relates to a novel quinone based compound which is useful as an electron transport substance in an electrophotographic photoreceptor (hereinafter also referred to simply as "photoreceptor"), an organic electroluminescence (EL) device, and the like. Also, the invention relates to an electrophotographic photoreceptor and an electrophotographic apparatus and in detail, it relates to an electrophotographic photoreceptor using a specific compound as an electron transport substance and to an electrophotographic apparatus using this electrophotographic photoreceptor.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] In recent years, a number of organic photoreceptors using an organic photoconductive material have been proposed and put into practical use as one of electronic devices using an organic compound from the viewpoint of the matter that it is possible to design photoreceptor characteristics because of non-pollution, low costs, and a degree of freedom in choosing materials or other viewpoints.

[0003] A photosensitive layer of an organic photoreceptor is comprised of a layer in which an organic photoconductive material is mainly dispersed in a resin, and there have been made a number of proposals including a layered type structure in which a layer having a charge generation substance dispersed in a resin (charge generation layer) and a layer having a charge transport substance dispersed in a resin (charge transport layer) are laminated and a single layer type structure comprising a

single layer having both a charge generation substance and a charge transport substance dispersed in a resin.

[0004] Above all, a functionally separated layered photoreceptor comprising, as a photosensitive layer, a charge generation layer having thereon a charge transport layer is widely put into practical use because it is excellent in photoreceptor characteristics and durability. In the charge transport layer which is provided in this functionally separated layered photoreceptor, in general, a hole transport substance is used as a charge transport substance, and therefore, this photoreceptor is used in an electrophotographic apparatus which is actuated in a negative charge process. However, since corona discharge with negative polarity to be used in the negative charge process is unstable as compared with that with positive polarity and high in the amount of generated ozone, adverse influences against the photoreceptor and adverse influences against the use environment become problematical. In order to solve these problems, an organic photoreceptor which can be used in the positive charge process is effective.

[0005] Now, in order to make the photoreceptor having excellent durability as described previously useful in the positive charge process and having high sensitivity, it is necessary to use a substance having an excellent electron transport function. Up to date, a number of proposals have been made with respect to such a substance and a photoreceptor using the same. For example, in Patent Documents 1 to 14, Non-Patent Documents 1 to 4 and so on, a number of electron transport substances and electrophotographic photoreceptors using the same are proposed and described, and get attention. Furthermore, for example, as described in Patent Documents 15 to 19 and so on, photoreceptors using a combination of a hole transport substance and an electron transport substance in a single layer type photosensitive layer get attention for the reason that they have high sensitivity, and a part thereof is

put into practical use.

[0006] Furthermore, the present inventors have proposed a variety of photoreceptors containing a substance having an electron transport function for the purpose of realizing a photoreceptor having more excellent characteristics (for example, as described in Patent Documents 20 to 24 and so on).

[0007] Moreover, in recent years, an organic EL is known as a light emitting device using an organic photoconductive substance, which is expected to be applied to a display. With respect to this organic EL, a number of proposals regarding improvements of an organic material have also been made, and a part thereof is put into practical use.

[0008] The simplest structure of the organic EL is a structure in which a light emitting layer containing a light emitting material which is an organic compound is interposed by electrodes. By making a current flow into the electrodes, an electron and a hole are injected from the electrodes into the light emitting layer, an exciton is formed in the light emitting layer, and recombination takes place, thereby generating light emission. Furthermore, for the purpose of effectively injecting an electron and a hole as injected from the electrodes into a light emitting layer or other purposes, a structure in which functional layers such as a hole transport layer, a hole injection layer, an electron transport layer, and an electron injection layer are laminated together with a light emitting layer is also proposed, and among these layers, an organic compound having an electron transport function is used in the electron transport layer and the electron injection layer (see Non-Patent Document 5 and so on).

Patent Document 1: JP-A-1-206349

Patent Document 2: JP-A-4-360148

Patent Document 3: JP-A-3-290666

Patent Document 4: JP-A-5-92936

Patent Document 5: JP-A-9-151157

Patent Document 6: JP-A-5-279582

Patent Document 7: JP-A-7-179775

Patent Document 8: JP-A-10-73937

Patent Document 9: JP-A-4-338760

Patent Document 10: JP-A-1-230054

Patent Document 11: JP-A-8-278643

Patent Document 12: JP-A-9-190002

Patent Document 13: JP-A-9-190003

Patent Document 14: JP-A-2001-222122

Patent Document 15: JP-A-5-150481

Patent Document 16: JP-A-6-130688

Patent Document 17: JP-A-9-281728

Patent Document 18: JP-A-9-281729

Patent Document 19: JP-A-10-239874

Patent Document 20: JP-A-2000-75520

Patent Document 21: JP-A-2000-199979

Patent Document 22: JP-A-2000-143607

Patent Document 23: JP-A-2001-142239

Patent Document 24: JP-A-2002-278112

Non-Patent Document 1: *The Journal of Imaging Society of Japan*, Vol. 30, pp.266-273 (1991)

Non-Patent Document 2: *Preprint of Pan-Pacific Imaging Conference/Japan Hardcopy '98*, July 15-17, 1998, JA HALL, Tokyo, Japan, pp.207-210

Non-Patent Document 3: *Collected Papers of Japan Hardcopy '97*, July 9, 10 and 11, 1997, JA HALL (Otemachi, Tokyo), pp.21-24

Non-Patent Document 4: *Collected Papers of Japan Hardcopy '92*, July 6, 7 and 8, 1992, JA HALL (Otemachi, Tokyo), pp.173-176

Non-Patent Document 5: *OYO BUTURI*, Vol. 70, No. 12 (2001), pp.1419-1425, "Recent development of highly efficient organic EL materials (by Ohmori)"

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEMS THAT THE INVENTION IS TO SOLVE

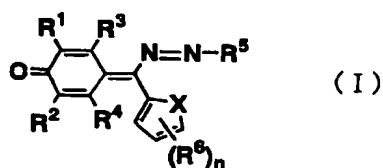
[0009] However, diphenoquinone compounds and stilbenequinone compounds which are known as a substance having an electron transport function could not be sufficiently satisfied with electrical characteristics such as sensitivity and residual potential in the use for an electrophotographic photoreceptor. For that reason, an electron transport substance having more excellent electrical characteristics has been desired. In addition, it has been desired to realize an electrophotographic photoreceptor and an electrophotographic apparatus each having higher performance by using such an electron transport substance. Also, in the applications of an organic EL, an electron transport substance with high performance, which has a luminance higher than that of conventional electron transport substances and which can enhance luminous efficiency, has been demanded.

[0010] Then, an object of the invention is to provide a compound having an excellent electron transport function, which is useful for an electrophotographic photoreceptor and applications of an organic EL. Also, another object of the invention is to provide an electrophotographic photoreceptor including an electrically conductive substrate having thereon a photosensitive layer, which is excellent in electrical characteristics and stable in repeated use by using a compound having excellent electron transport ability, and an electrophotographic apparatus using this

electrophotographic photoreceptor.

MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

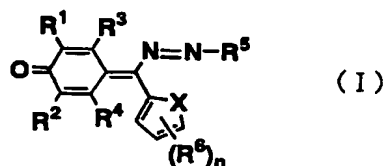
[0011] In order to solve the foregoing problems, a quinone based compound of the invention is characterized by having a structure represented by the following general formula (I):



(in the formula (I), R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ may be the same or different and each represents a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted alkyl group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an optionally substituted aryl group, or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group; R⁵ represents an optionally substituted aryl group or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group; R⁶ represents a halogen atom, an optionally substituted alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an optionally substituted alkoxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an optionally substituted aryl group, or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group; X represents a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom; n represents an integer of from 0 to 3; when n is 2 or 3, at least two R⁶s may be the same or different and may be taken together to form an optionally substituted ring or fused ring; and the substituents each represents a halogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogenated alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a nitro group, an aryl group, or a heterocyclic group.)

[0012] Furthermore, in order to solve the foregoing problems, an electrophotographic photoreceptor of the invention is an electrophotographic photoreceptor including an electrically conductive substrate having thereon directly or

via an undercoat layer a photosensitive layer, which is characterized in that the photosensitive layer contains at least one kind of a compound having a structure represented by the following general formula (I):



(in the formula (I), R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 may be the same or different and each represents a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted alkyl group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an optionally substituted aryl group, or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group; R^5 represents an optionally substituted aryl group or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group; R^6 represents a halogen atom, an optionally substituted alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an optionally substituted alkoxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an optionally substituted aryl group, or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group; X represents a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom; \underline{n} represents an integer of from 0 to 3; when \underline{n} is 2 or 3, at least two R^6 's may be the same or different and may be taken together to form an optionally substituted ring or fused ring; and the substituents each represents a halogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogenated alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a nitro group, an aryl group, or a heterocyclic group.)

[0013] In the photoreceptor of the invention, it is suitable that the foregoing photosensitive layer is a single layer type photosensitive layer containing a charge generation substance, a charge transport substance, and a resin binder; that an electron transport substance and a hole transport substance are contained as the charge transport substance; and that at least one kind of a compound having a structure represented by the foregoing general formula (I) is contained as the electron transport substance. In

particular, the photoreceptor of the invention can be suitably applied to an electrophotographic apparatus for performing a charge process by a positive charge process.

[0014] Furthermore, in the photoreceptor of the invention, heretofore known hole transport substances as described in, for example, JP-A-2000-314969 can be used as the hole transport substance in the photosensitive layer, and it is especially preferred to contain a styryl compound.

[0015] In addition, in the photoreceptor of the invention, heretofore known charge generation substances can be used as the charge generation substance in the photosensitive layer, and it is especially preferred to contain a phthalocyanine compound therein. As the phthalocyanine compound, for example, X type metal-free phthalocyanine, α type titanyl phthalocyanine, and Y type titanyl phthalocyanine as described in JP-A-2001-228637 and so on, titanyl phthalocyanine according to the invention as described in JP-A-2001-330972, and the like are more suitable. However, it should not be construed that the invention is limited thereto.

[0016] Moreover, an electrophotographic apparatus of the invention is characterized by being provided with the foregoing electrophotographic photoreceptor of the invention and performing a charge process by a positive charge process.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[0017] According to the invention, it is possible to obtain a compound having excellent electron transport properties, and by applying this compound in an electrophotographic photoreceptor and an electronic device using an organic compound such as an organic EL, it is possible to enhance characteristics such as electrical characteristics and luminous efficiency.

[0018] Furthermore, according to the invention, in the electrophotographic

photoreceptor including an electrically conductive substrate having thereon a photosensitive layer, by containing a specific compound having electron transport properties as represented by the foregoing general formula (I) as an electron transport substance in the photosensitive layer, not only the electron transport properties are enhanced and excellent electrical characteristics are exhibited, but also since trap of a charge becomes a few, an excellent effect in repeated stability is brought. Consequently, according to the invention, it is possible to obtain an electrophotographic photoreceptor with high durability, which is excellent in electrical characteristics and repeated stability. This electrophotographic photoreceptor is useful for electrophotographic apparatus employing the electrophotographic system such as printers, copiers and facsimiles.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

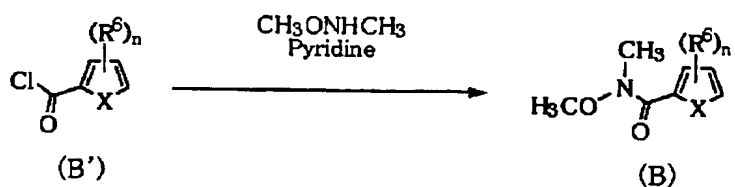
[0019] Specific embodiments of the invention will be hereunder described in detail.

First of all, a quinone based compound of the invention will be described. The quinone based compound of the invention as represented by the foregoing general formula (I) can be, for example, synthesized according to the following reaction schemes (1) and (2). That is, as shown in the following reaction scheme (1), a compound represented by the structural formula (B) is first synthesized from a compound represented by the structural formula (B'). Next, as shown in the following reaction scheme (2), this compound represented by the structural formula (B) is allowed to react with a compound represented by the structural formula (A) and an appropriate organometallic reagent (for example, magnesium), and thereafter, a protective group (TMS: trimethylsilyl group) is eliminated off to synthesize a compound represented by the structural formula (C). In addition, this compound is

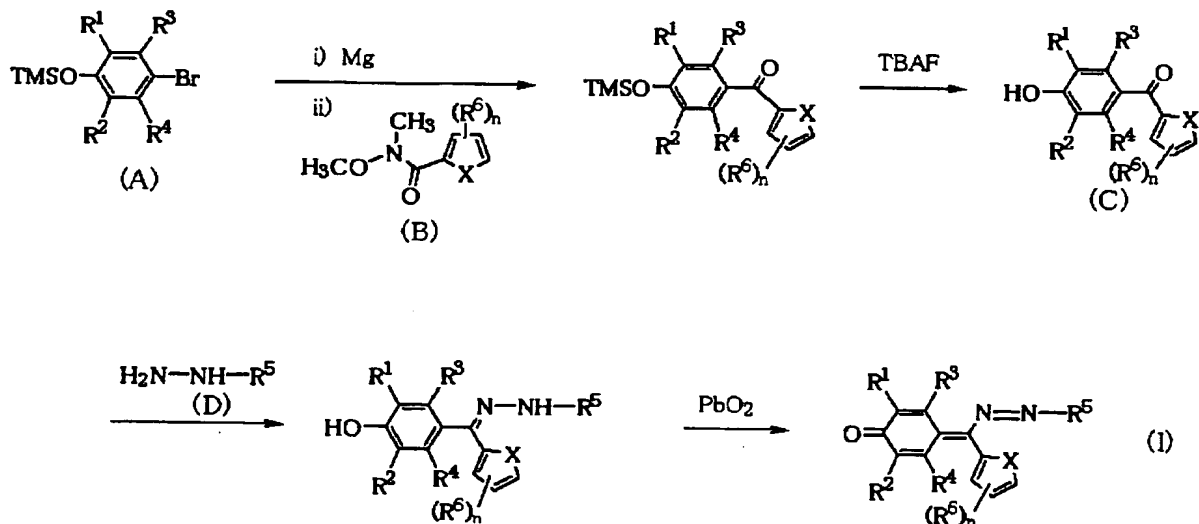
subjected to dehydration condensation with a compound represented by the structural formula (D), followed by oxidation with an appropriate catalyst (for example, lead dioxide (PbO_2)). Thus, the compound represented by the structural formula (I) can be synthesized.

Incidentally, the term "TBAF" in the following reaction scheme (2) means tetrabutylammonium fluoride.

Reaction scheme (1)



Reaction scheme (2)

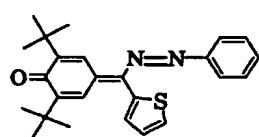


[0020] Specific examples of the compounds represented by the foregoing general formula (I) will be given below, but it should not be construed that the invention is limited to these compounds. Incidentally, the substituent

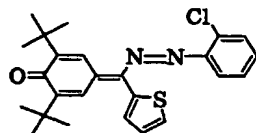


in the following specific examples means a t-butyl group.

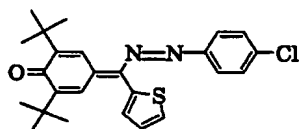
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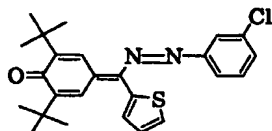
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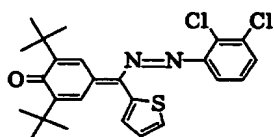
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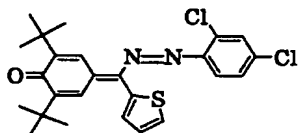
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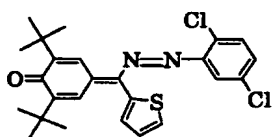
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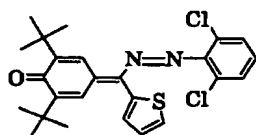
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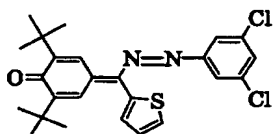
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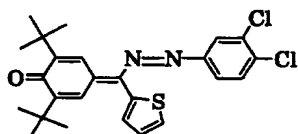
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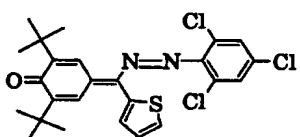
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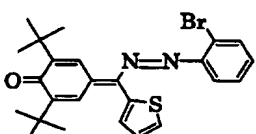
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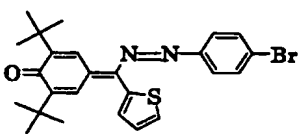
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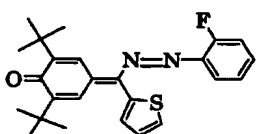
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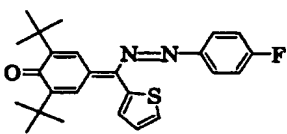
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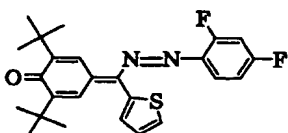
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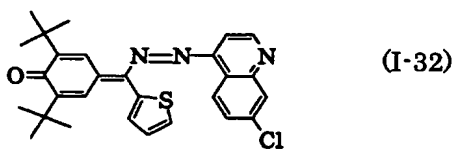
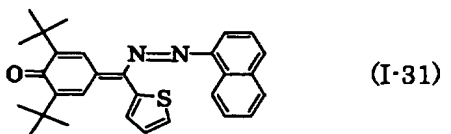
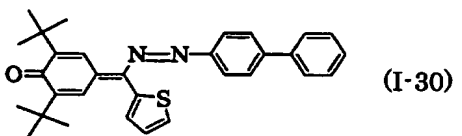
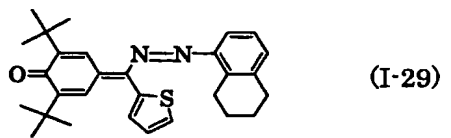
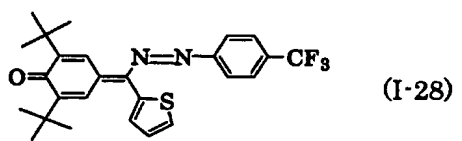
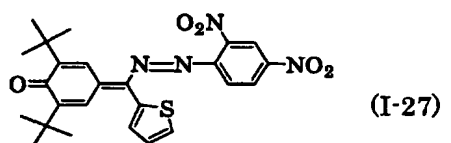
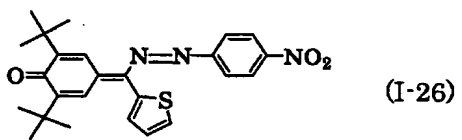
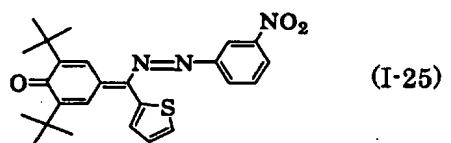
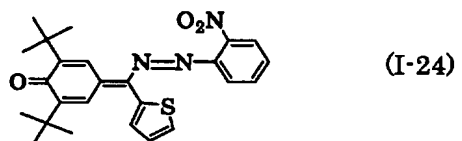
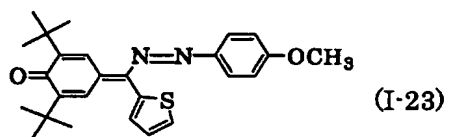
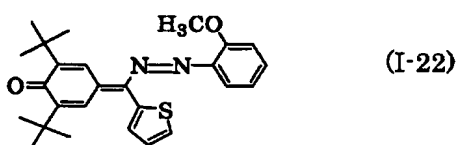
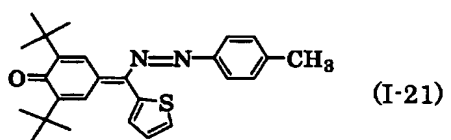
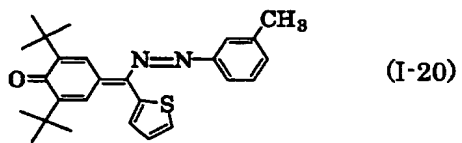
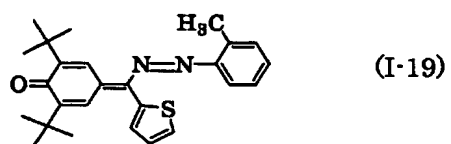
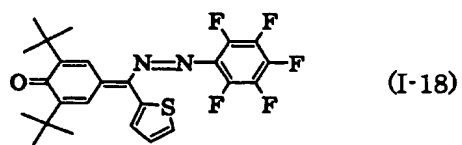
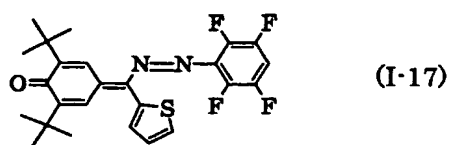


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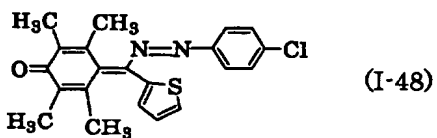
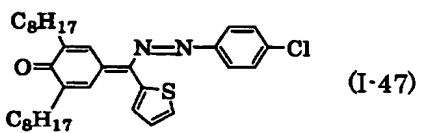
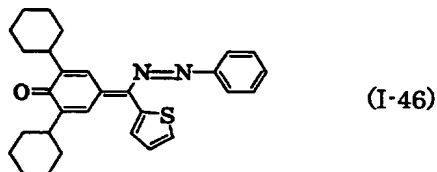
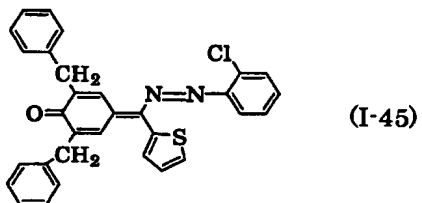
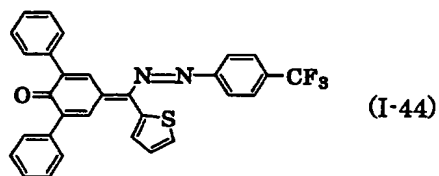
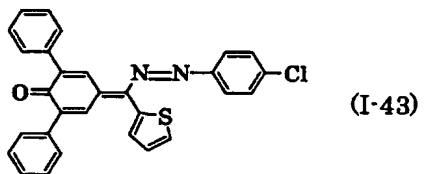
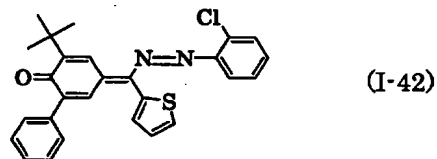
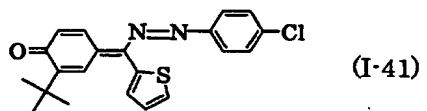
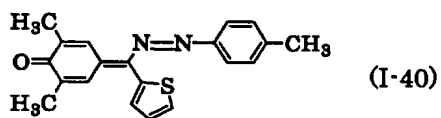
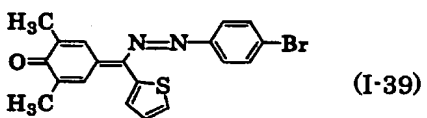
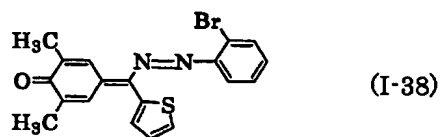
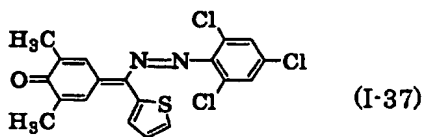
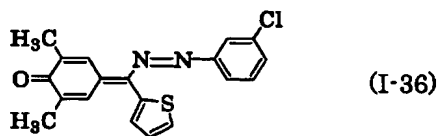
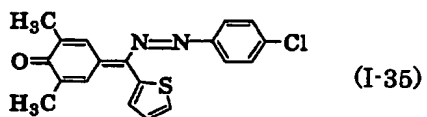
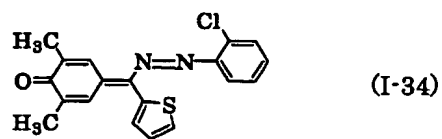
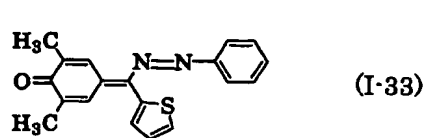


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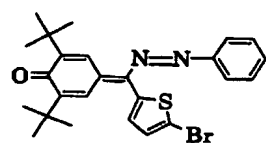
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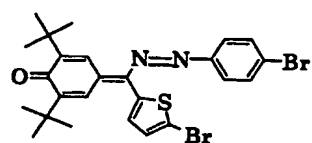
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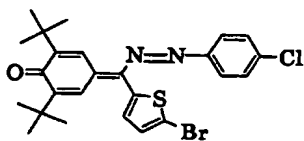
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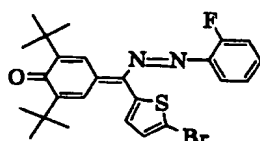
(I-49)



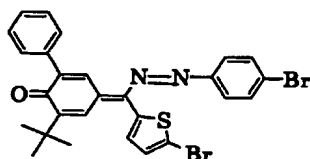
(I-50)



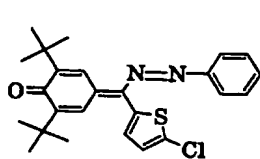
(I-51)



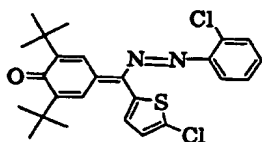
(I-52)



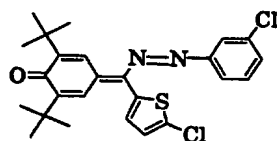
(I-53)



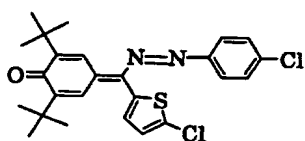
(I-54)



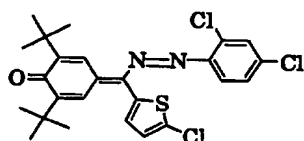
(I-55)



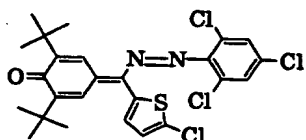
(I-56)



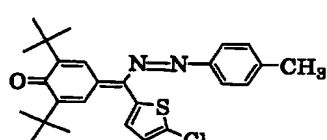
(I-57)



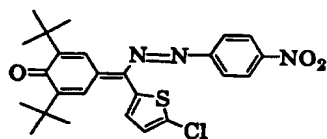
(I-58)



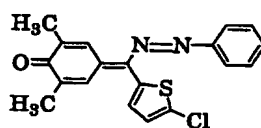
(I-59)



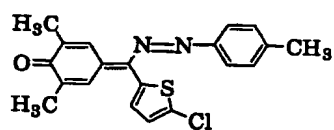
(I-60)



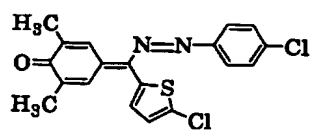
(I-61)



(I-62)

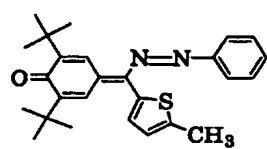


(I-63)

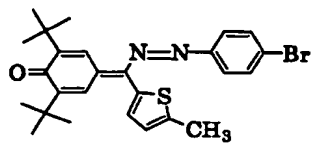


(I-64)

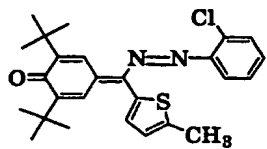
[0025]



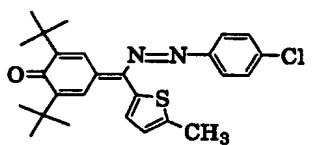
(I-65)



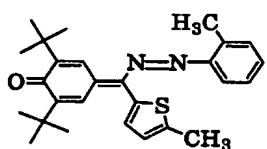
(I-66)



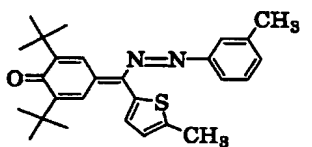
(I-67)



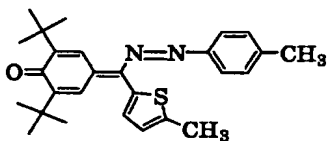
(I-68)



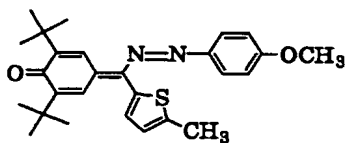
(I-69)



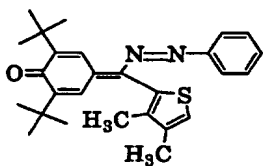
(I-70)



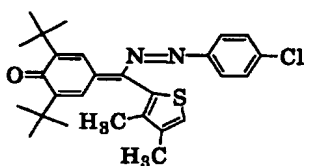
(I-71)



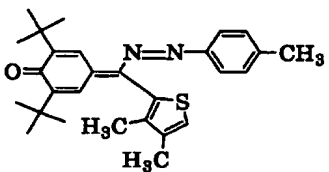
(I-72)



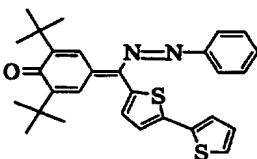
(I-73)



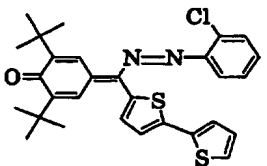
(I-74)



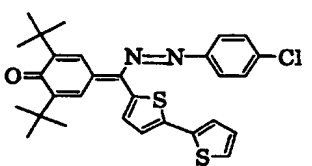
(I-75)



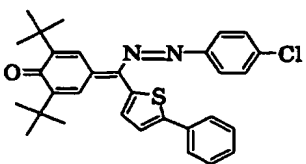
(I-76)



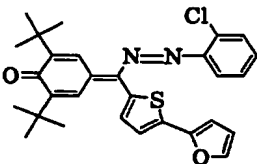
(I-77)



(I-78)

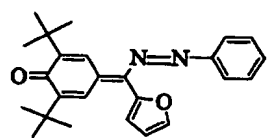


(I-79)

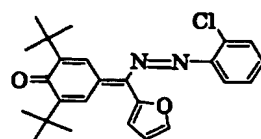


(I-80)

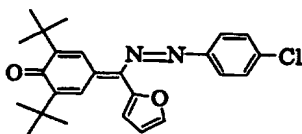
[0026]



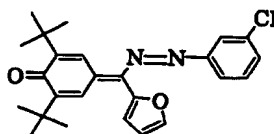
(I-81)



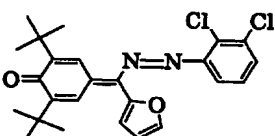
(I-82)



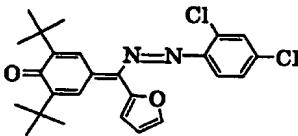
(I-83)



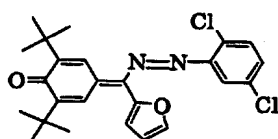
(I-84)



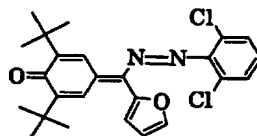
(I-85)



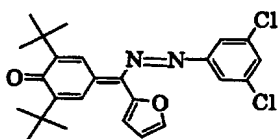
(I-86)



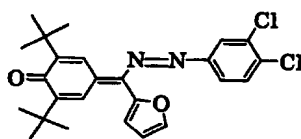
(I-87)



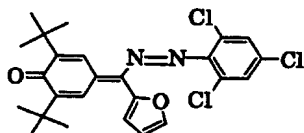
(I-88)



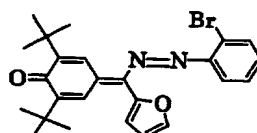
(I-89)



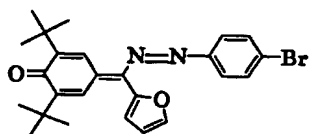
(I-90)



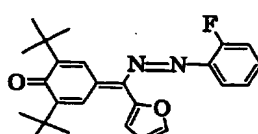
(I-91)



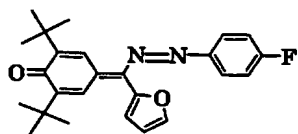
(I-92)



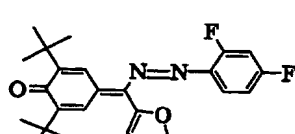
(I-93)



(I-94)

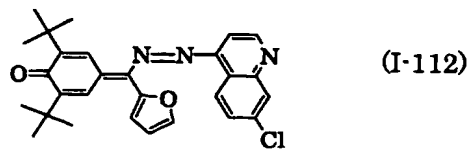
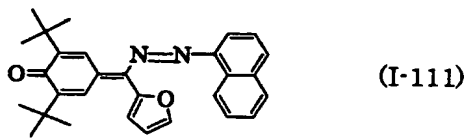
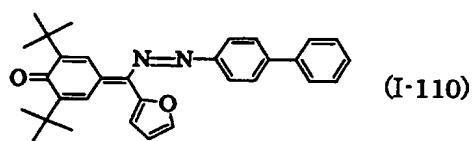
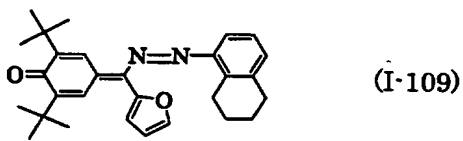
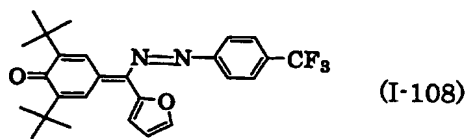
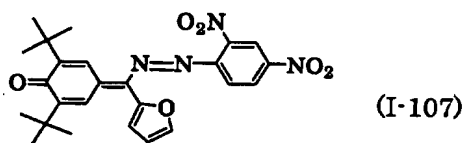
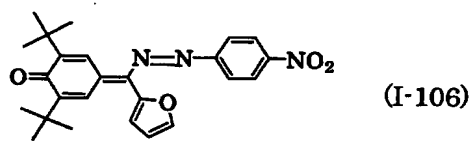
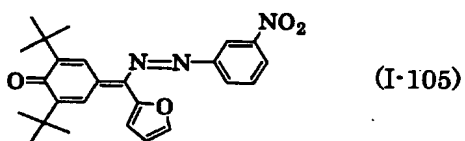
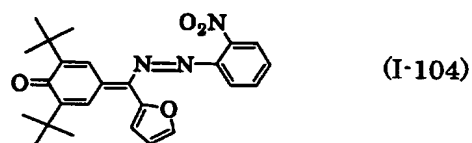
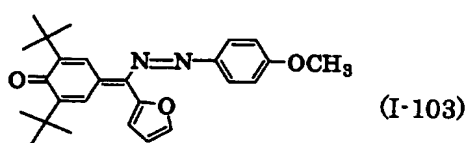
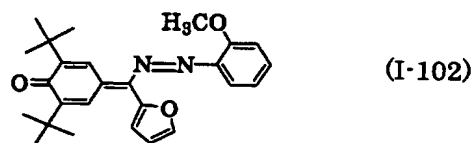
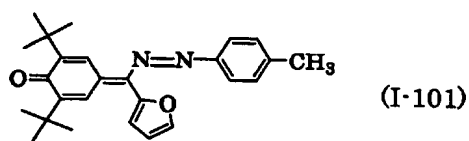
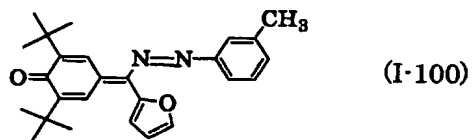
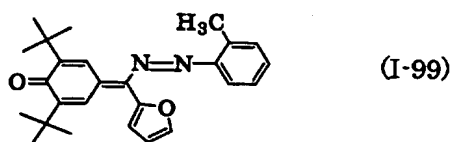
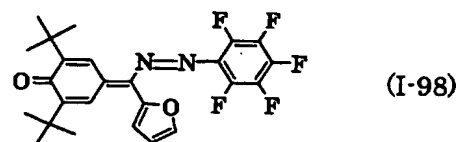
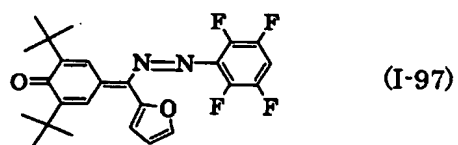


(I-95)

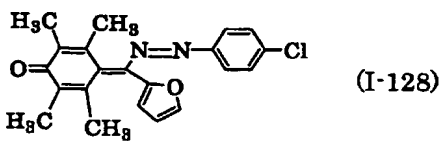
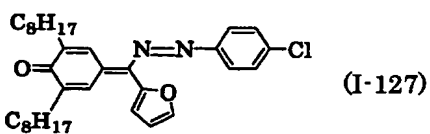
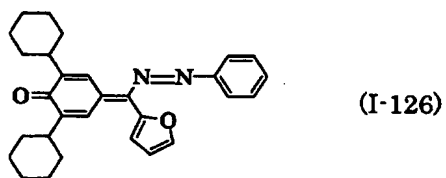
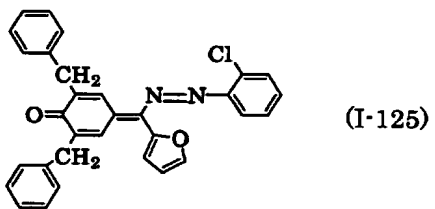
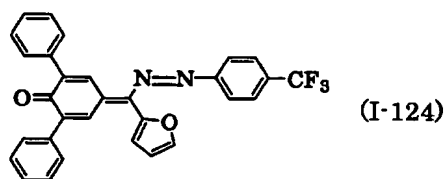
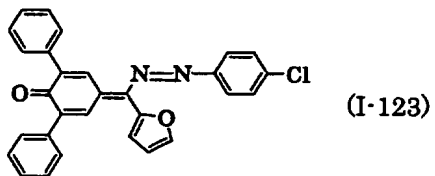
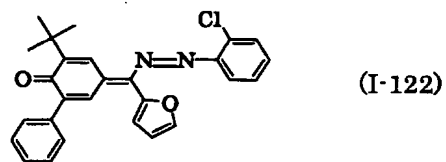
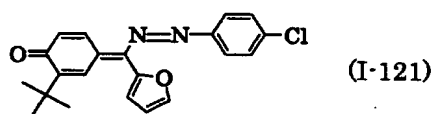
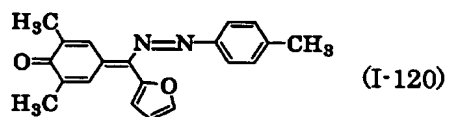
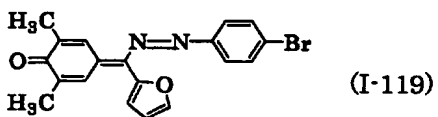
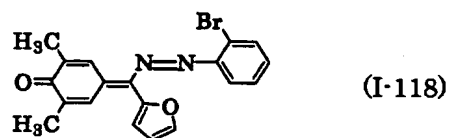
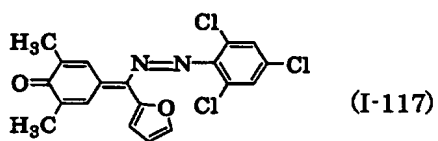
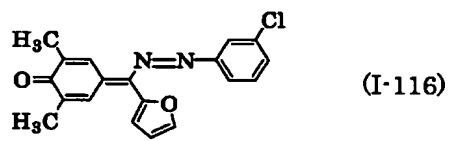
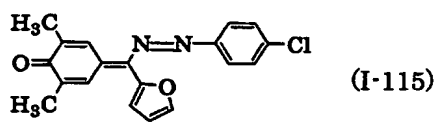
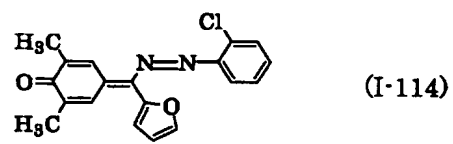
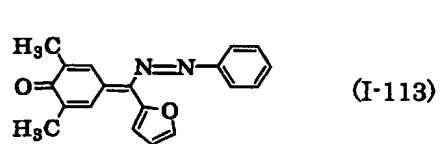


(I-96)

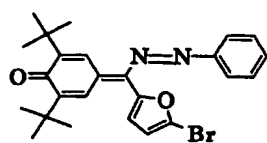
[0027]



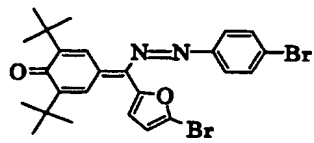
[0028]



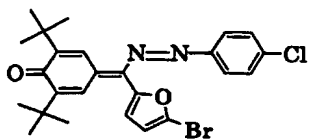
[0029]



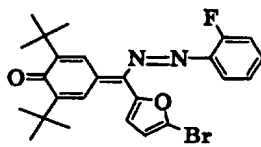
(I-129)



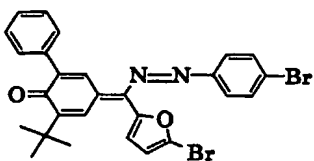
(I-130)



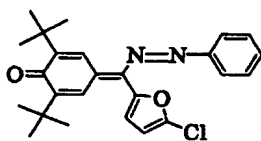
(I-131)



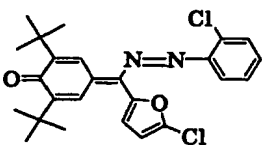
(I-132)



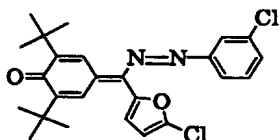
(I-133)



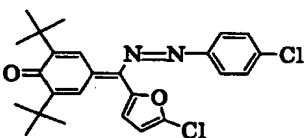
(I-134)



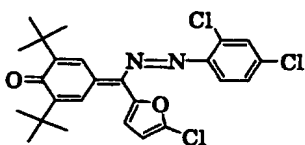
(I-135)



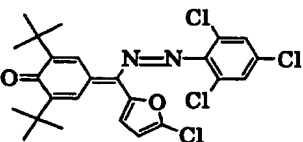
(I-136)



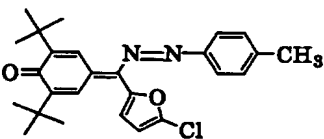
(I-137)



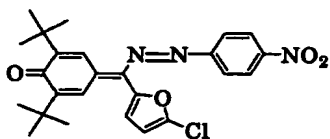
(I-138)



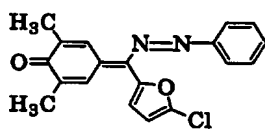
(I-139)



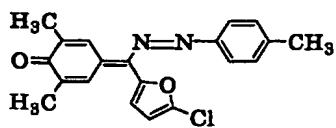
(I-140)



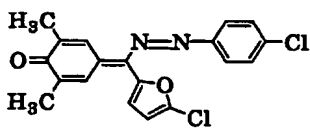
(I-141)



(I-142)

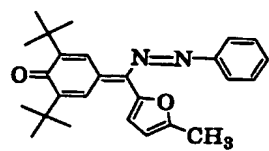


(I-143)

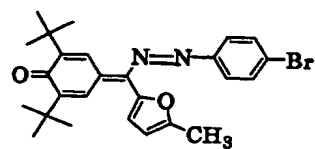


(I-144)

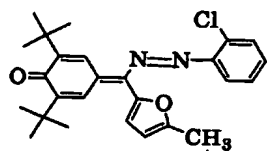
[0030]



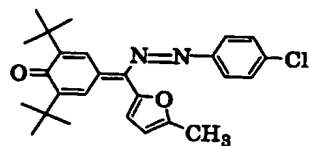
(I-145)



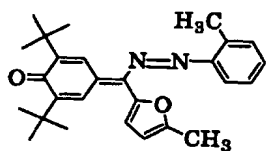
(I-146)



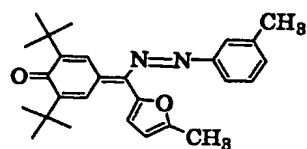
(I-147)



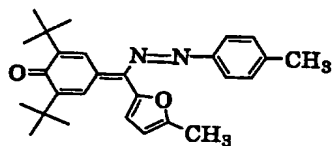
(I-148)



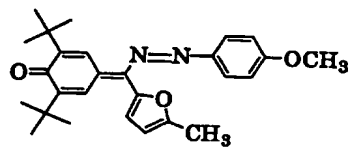
(I-149)



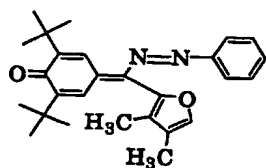
(I-150)



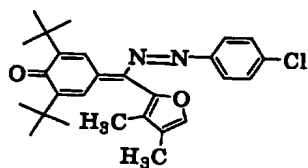
(I-151)



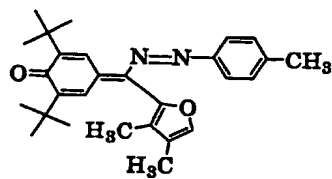
(I-152)



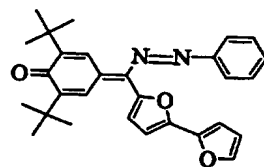
(I-153)



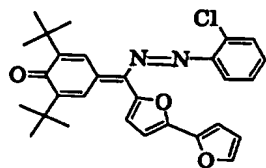
(I-154)



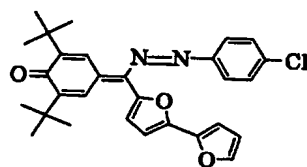
(I-155)



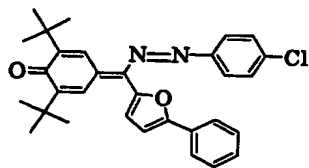
(I-156)



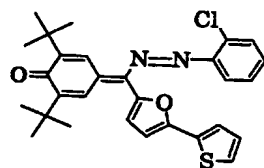
(I-157)



(I-158)

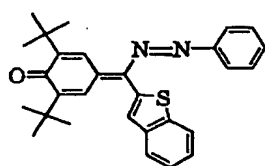


(I-159)

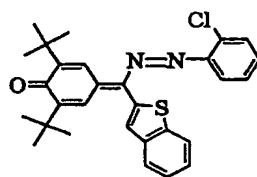


(I-160)

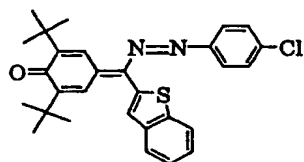
[0031]



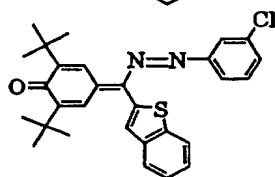
(I-161)



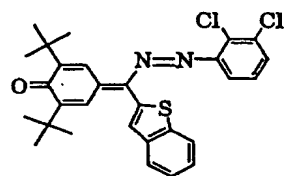
(I-162)



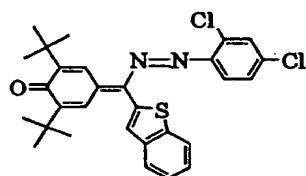
(I-163)



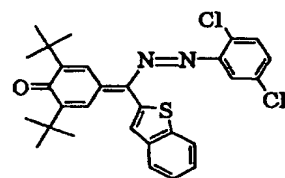
(I-164)



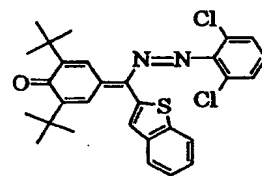
(I-165)



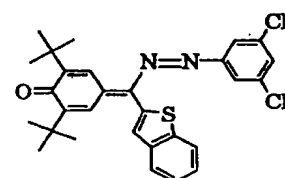
(I-166)



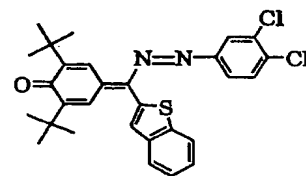
(I-167)



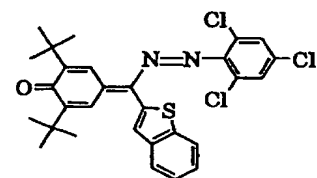
(I-168)



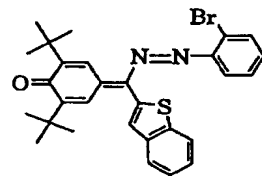
(I-169)



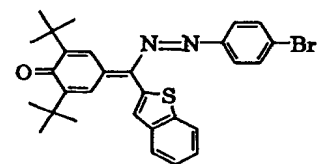
(I-170)



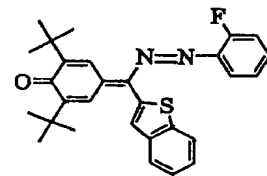
(I-171)



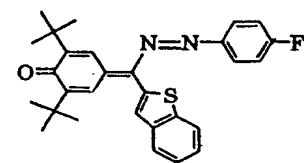
(I-172)



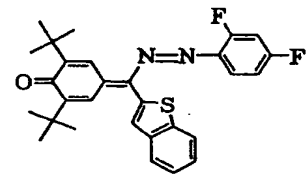
(I-173)



(I-174)

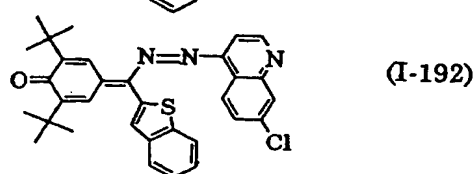
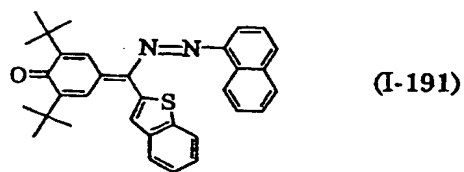
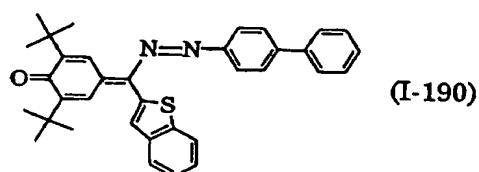
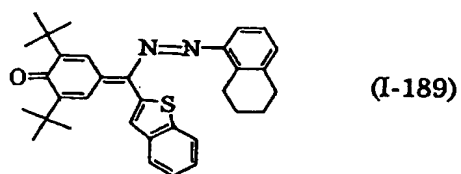
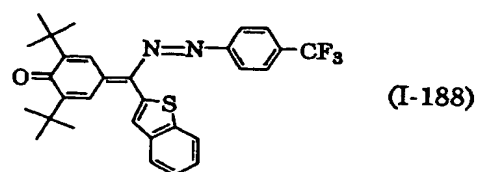
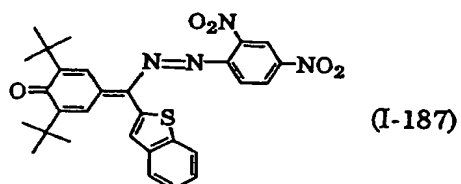
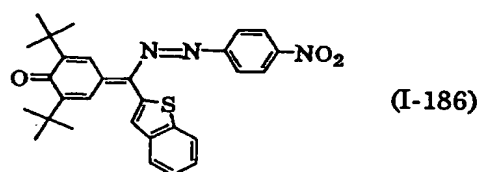
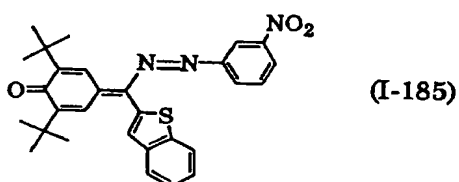
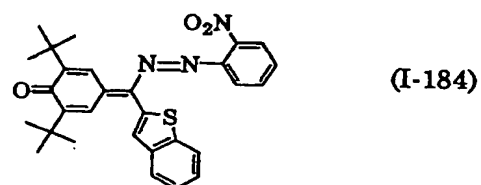
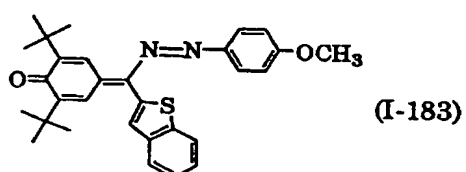
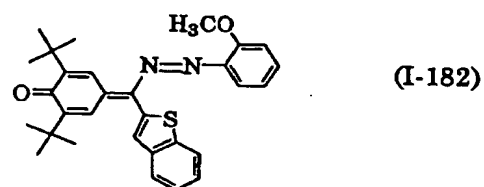
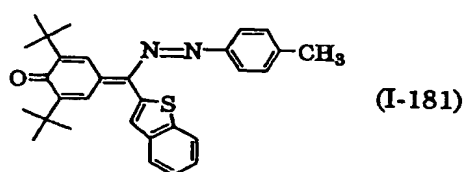
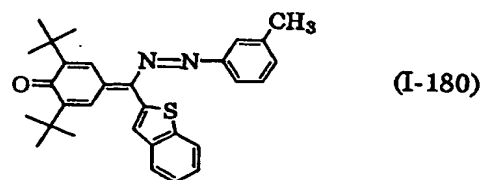
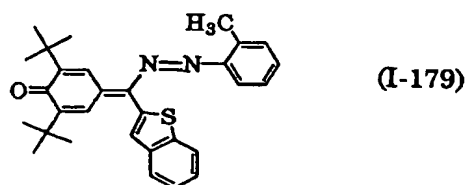
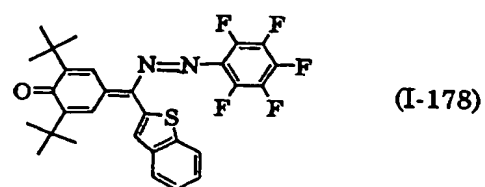
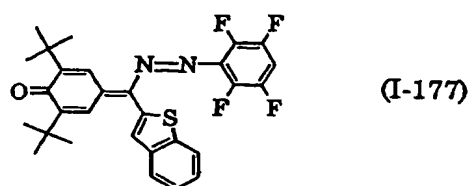


(I-175)

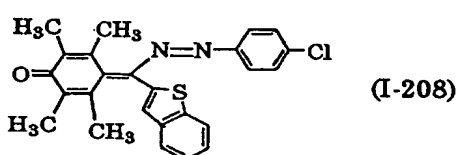
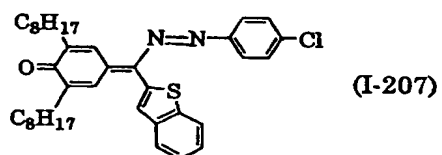
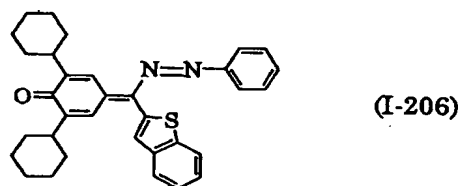
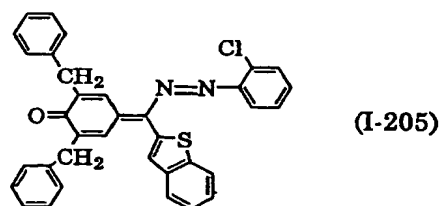
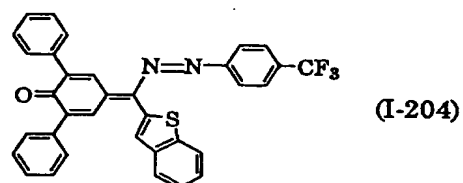
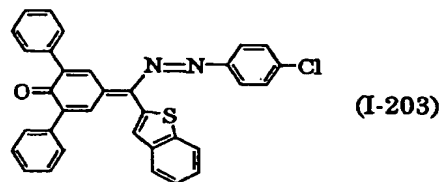
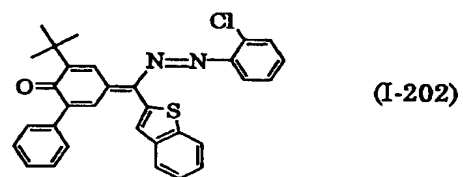
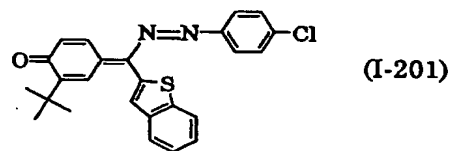
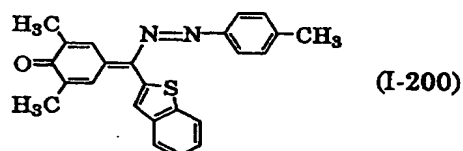
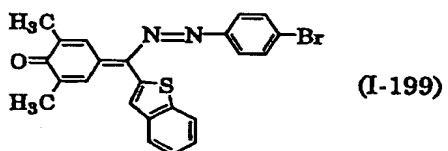
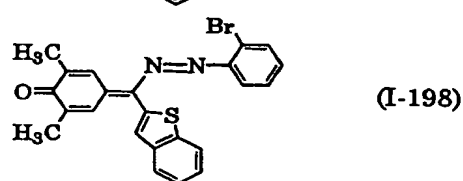
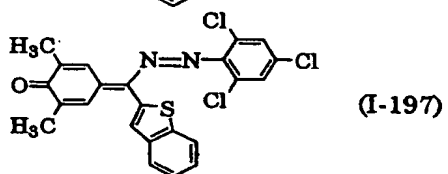
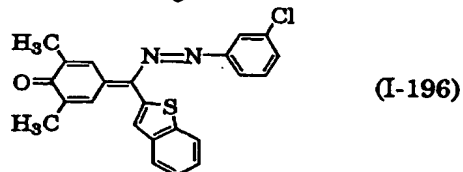
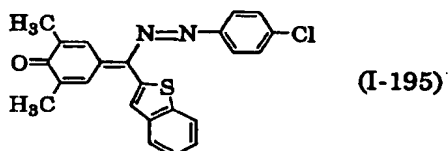
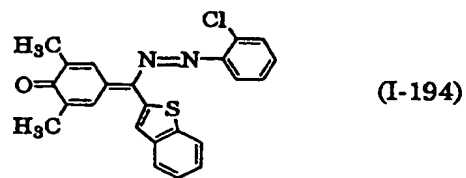
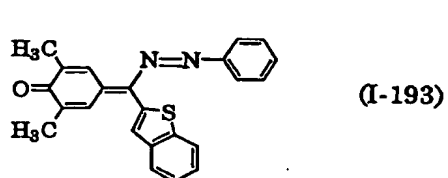


(I-176)

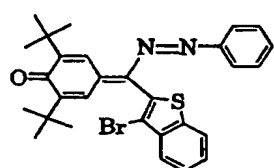
[0032]



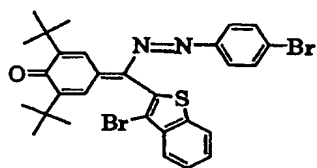
[0033]



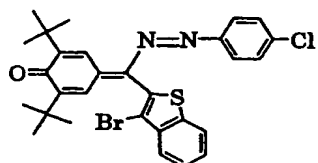
[0034]



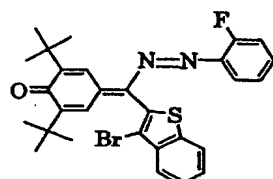
(I-209)



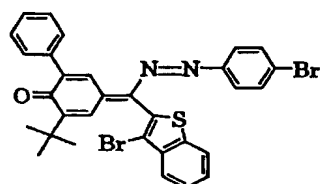
(I-210)



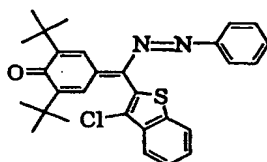
(I-211)



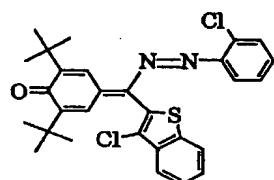
(I-212)



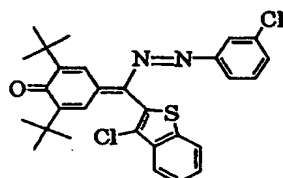
(I-213)



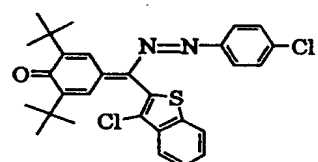
(I-214)



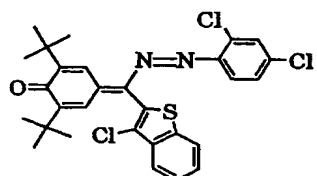
(I-215)



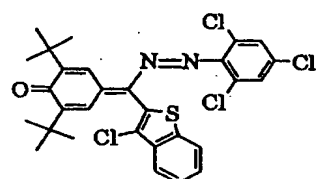
(I-216)



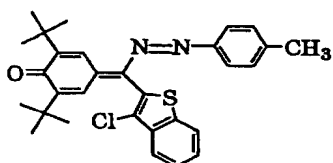
(I-217)



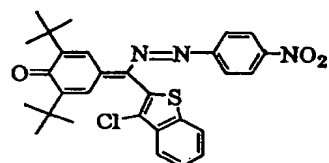
(I-218)



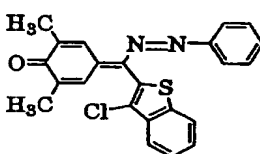
(I-219)



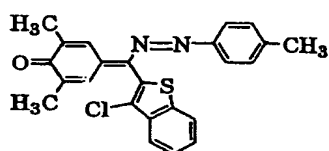
(I-220)



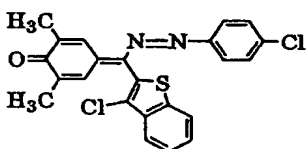
(I-221)



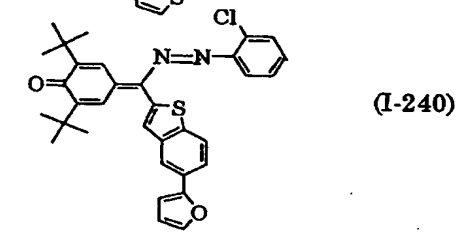
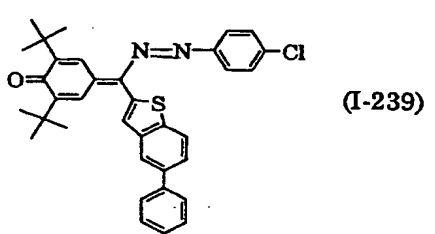
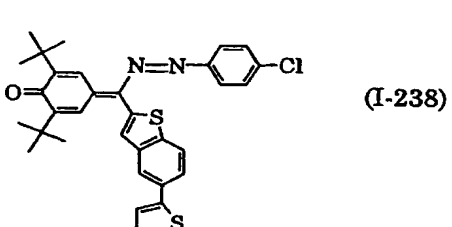
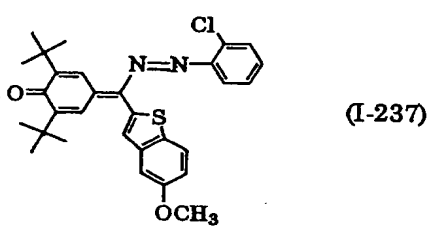
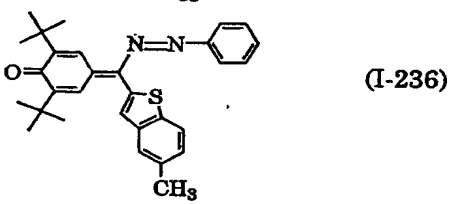
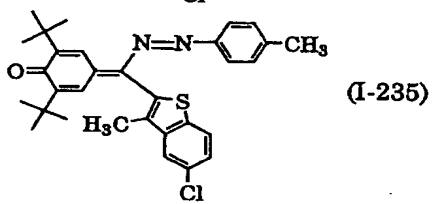
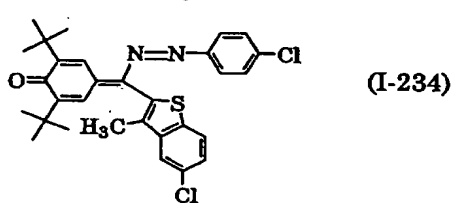
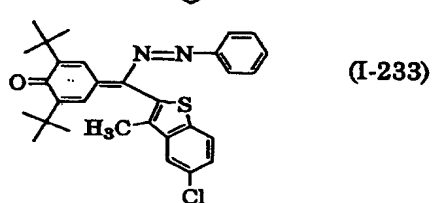
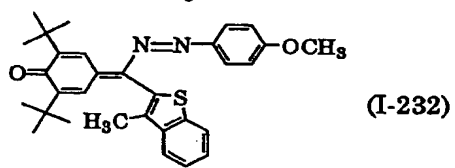
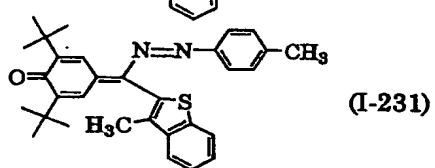
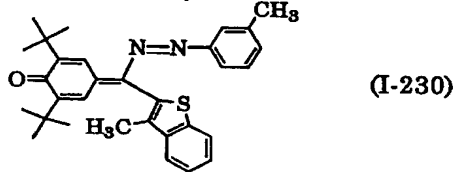
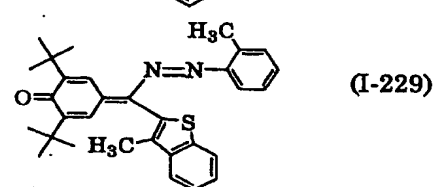
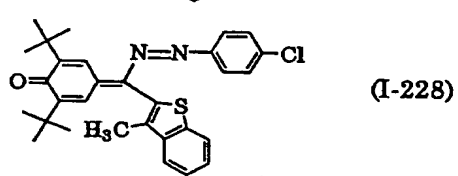
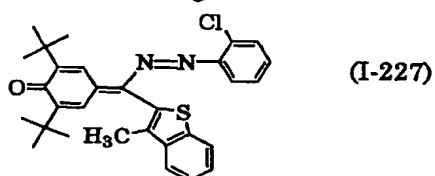
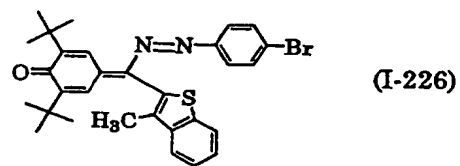
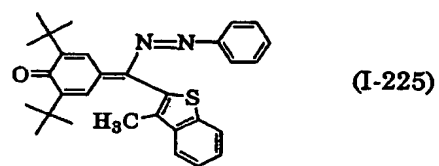
(I-222)



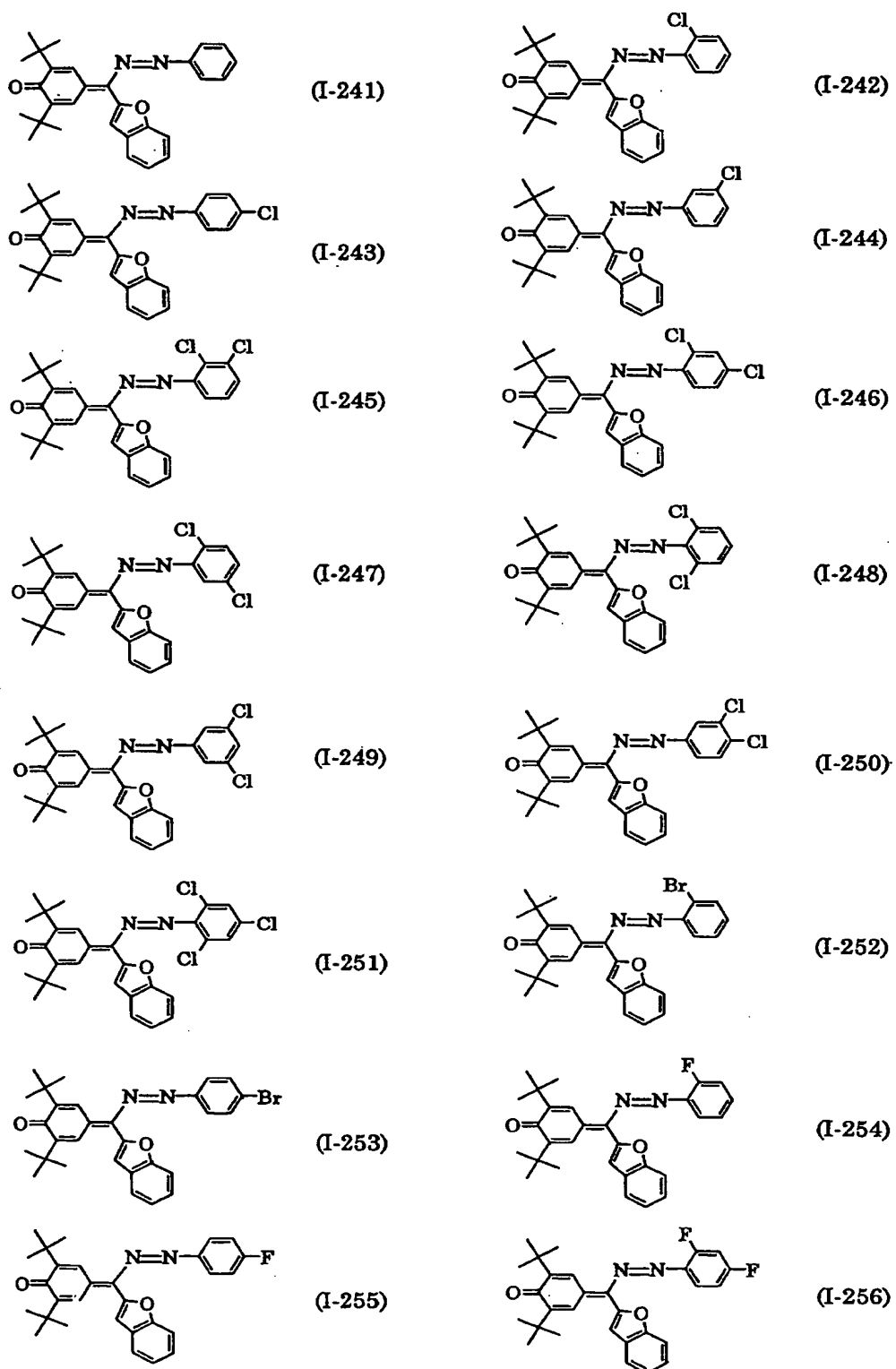
(I-223)



(I-224)

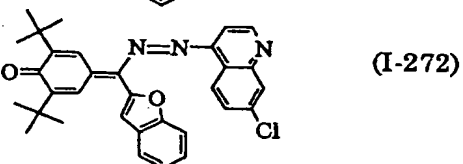
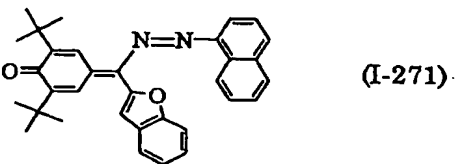
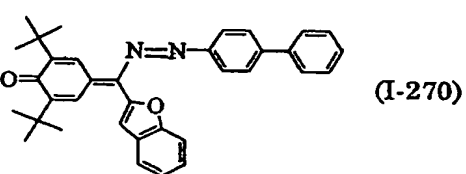
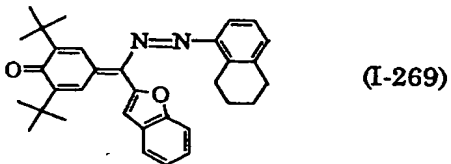
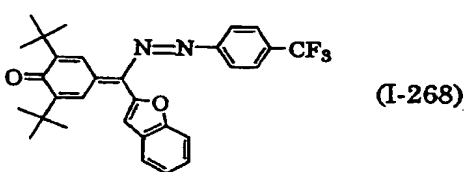
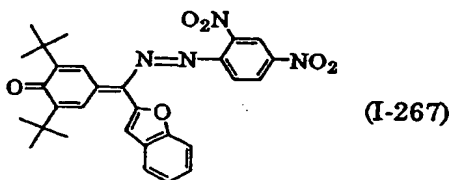
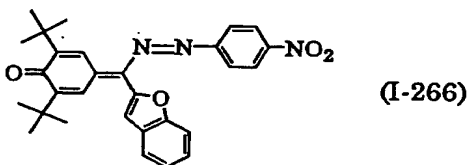
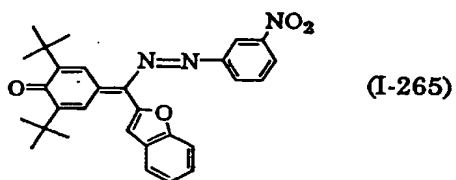
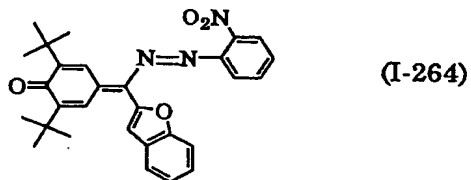
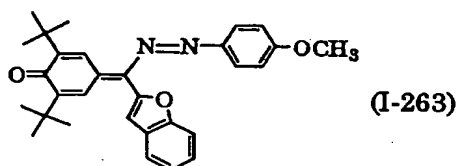
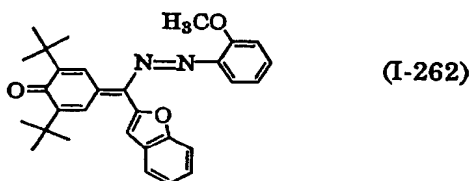
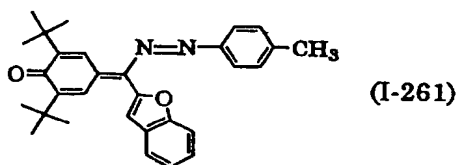
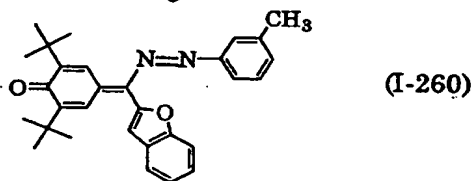
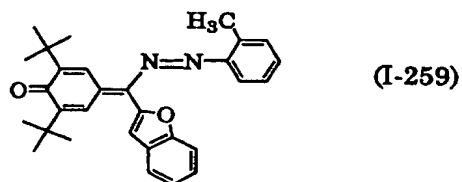
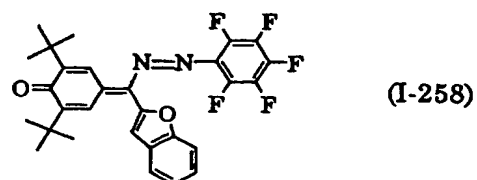
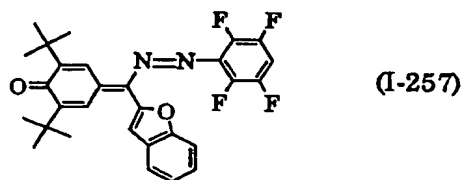


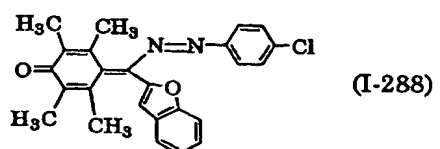
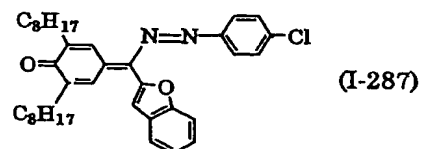
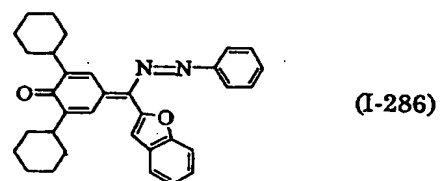
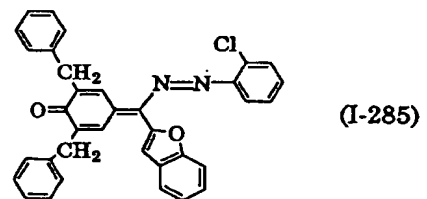
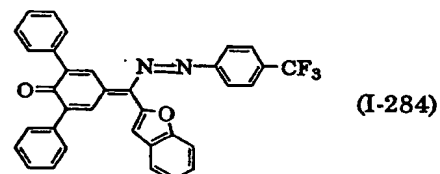
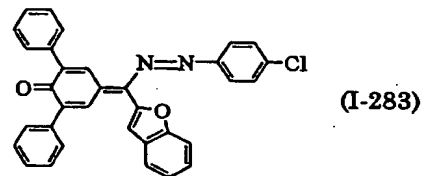
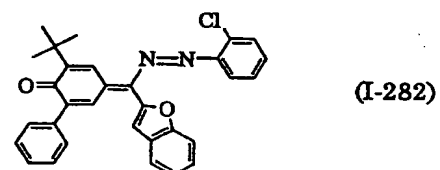
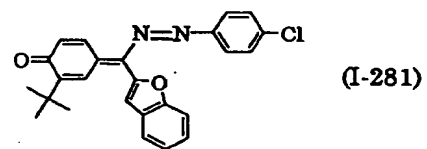
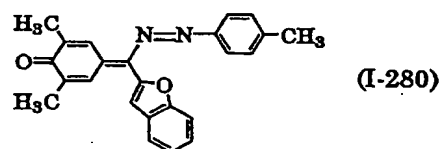
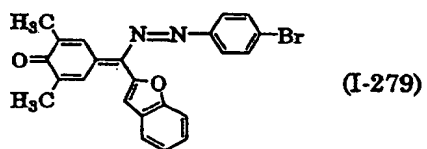
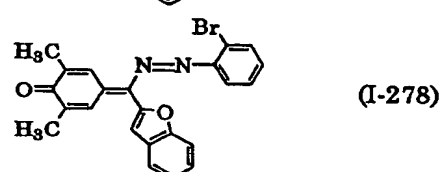
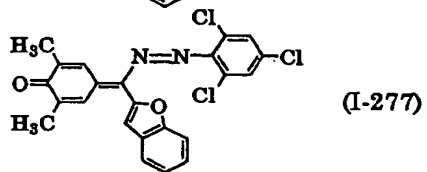
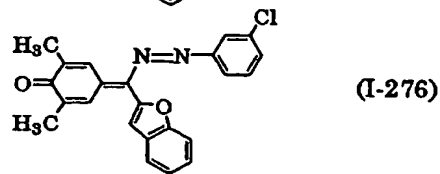
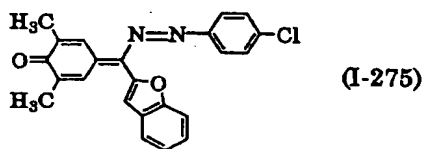
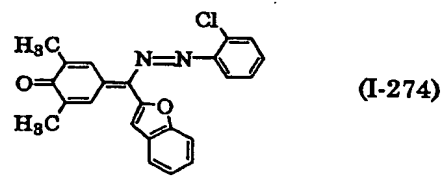
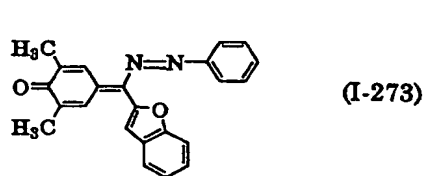
[0035]



[0036]

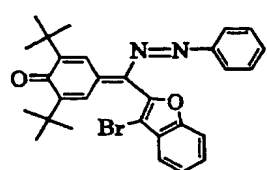
[0037]



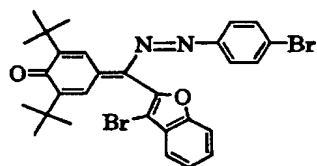


[0038]

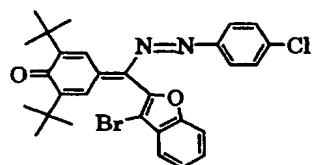
[0039]



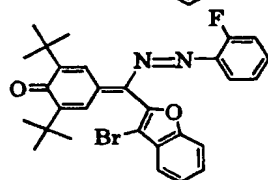
(I-289)



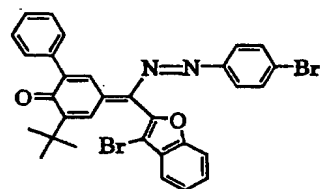
(I-290)



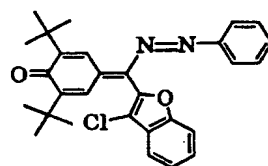
(I-291)



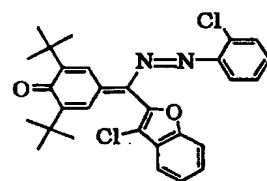
(I-292)



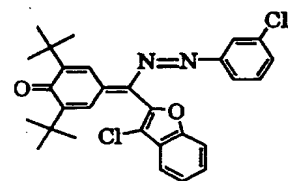
(I-293)



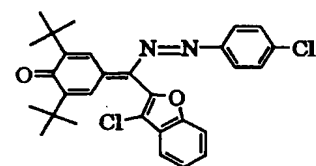
(I-294)



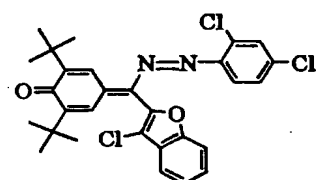
(I-295)



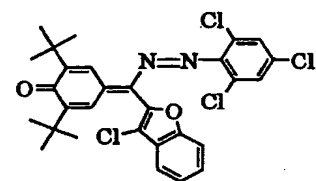
(I-296)



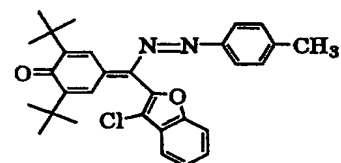
(I-297)



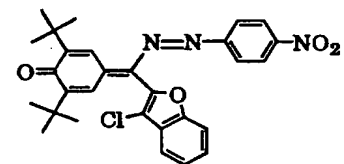
(I-298)



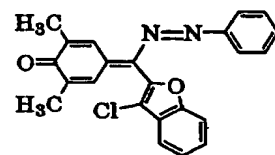
(I-299)



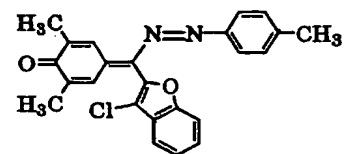
(I-300)



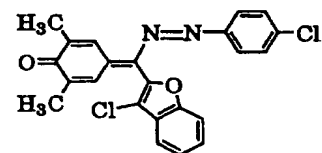
(I-301)



(I-302)

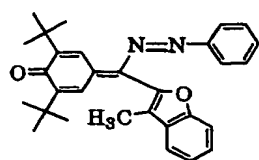


(I-303)

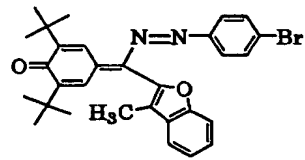


(I-304)

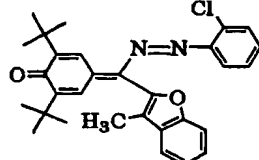
[0040]



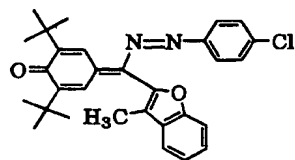
(I-305)



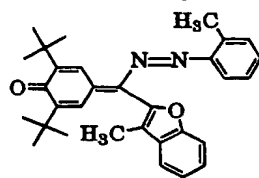
(I-306)



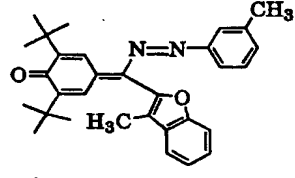
(I-307)



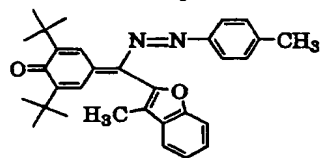
(I-308)



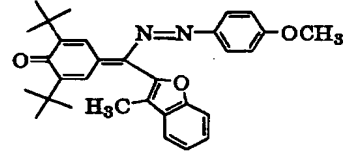
(I-309)



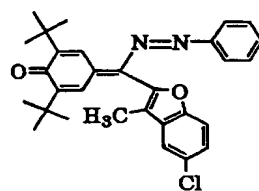
(I-310)



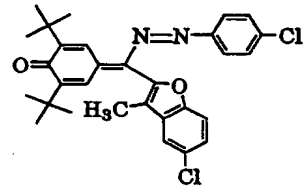
(I-311)



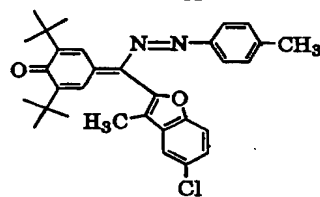
(I-312)



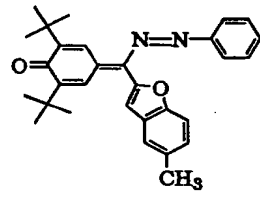
(I-313)



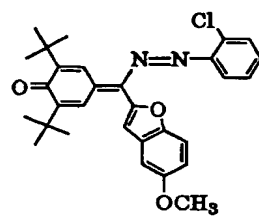
(I-314)



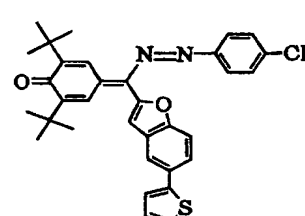
(I-315)



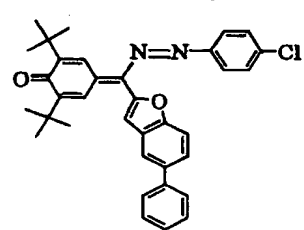
(I-316)



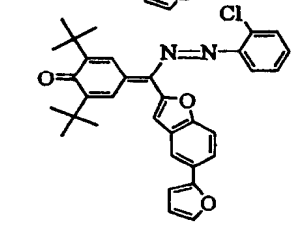
(I-317)



(I-318)

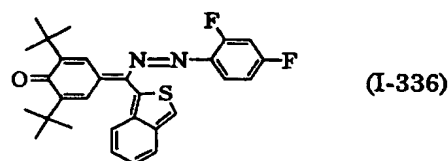
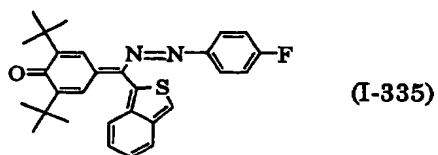
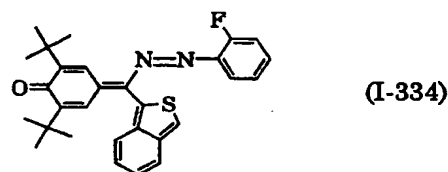
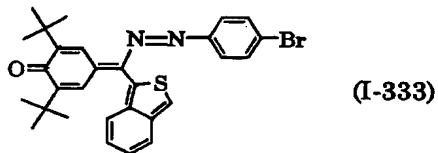
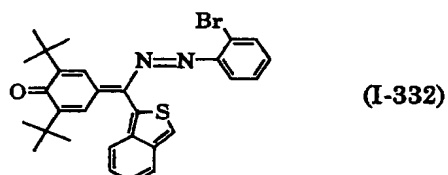
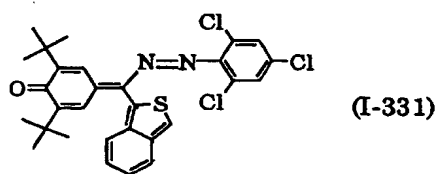
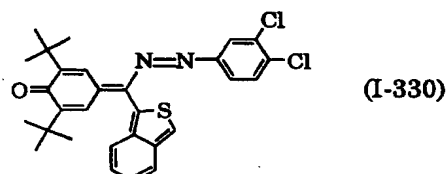
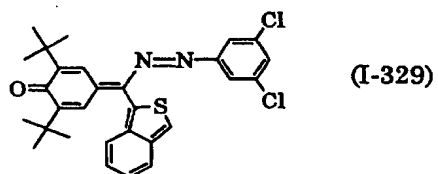
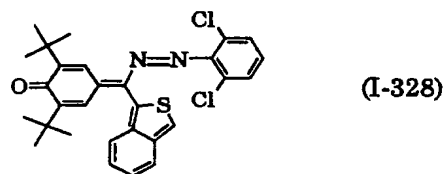
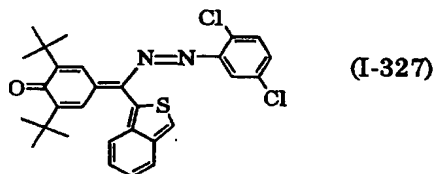
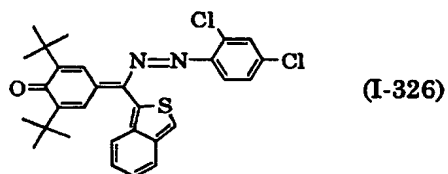
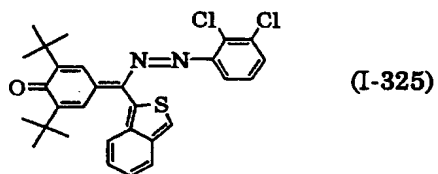
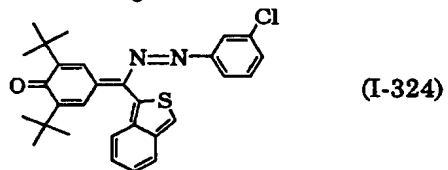
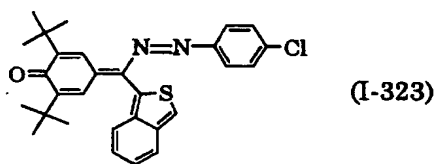
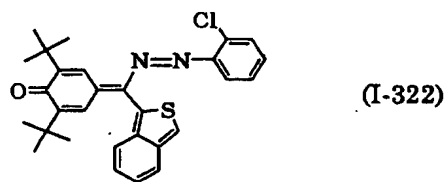
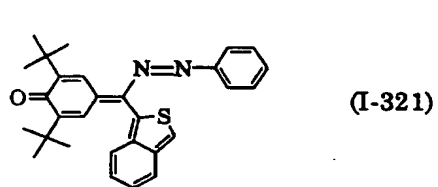


(I-319)

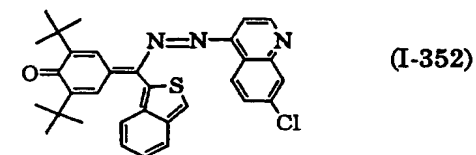
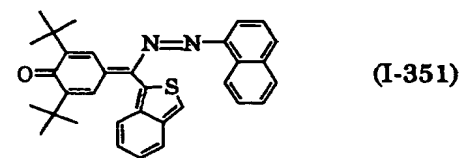
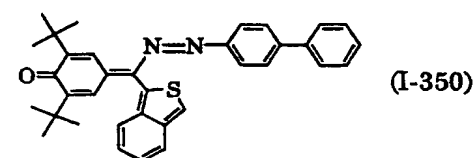
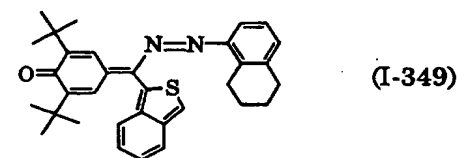
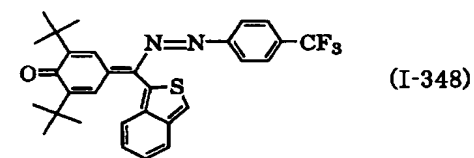
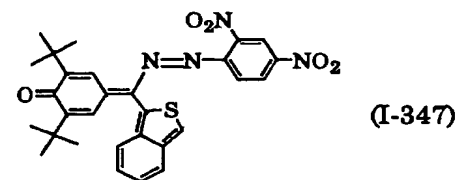
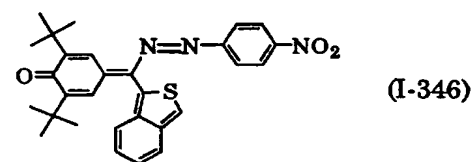
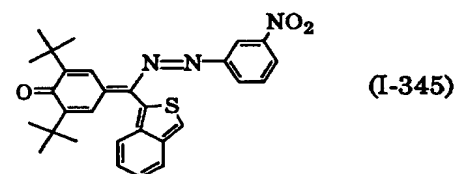
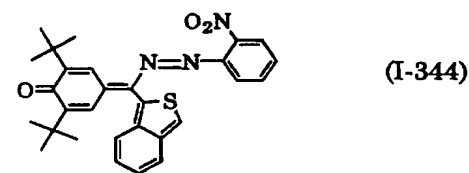
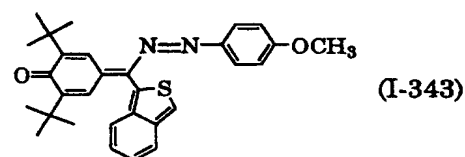
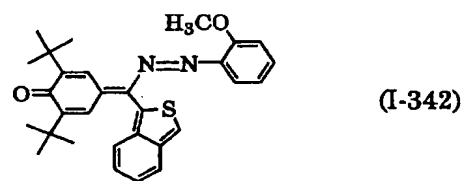
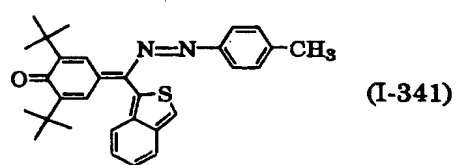
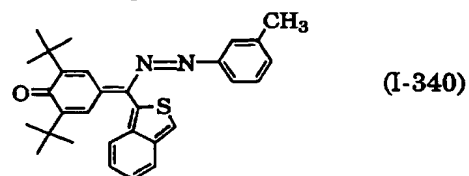
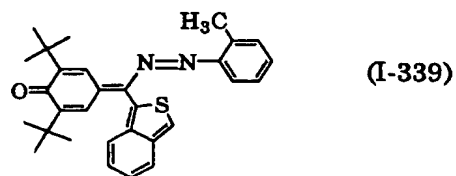
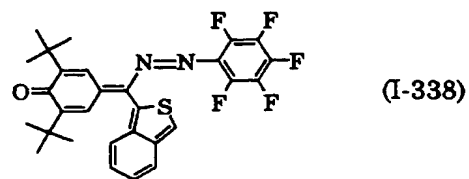
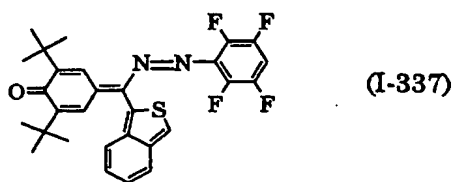


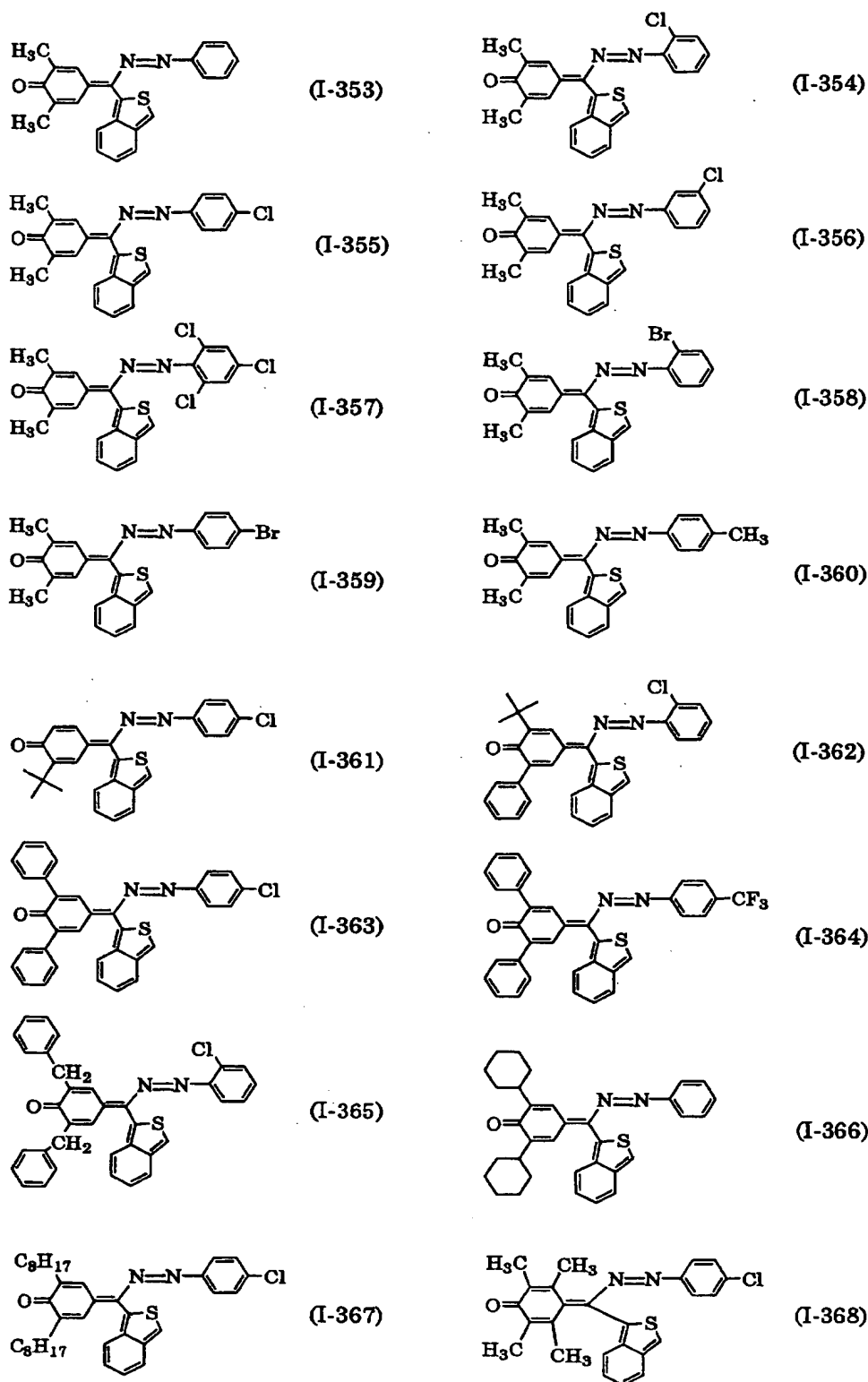
(I-320)

[0041]



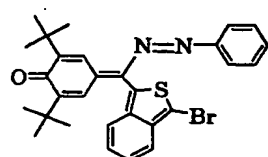
[0042]



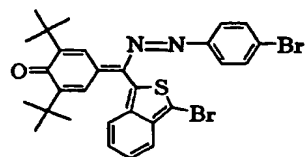


[0043]

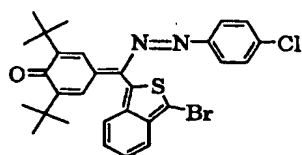
[0044]



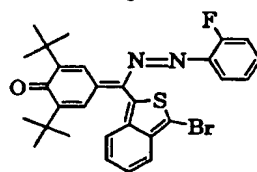
(I-369)



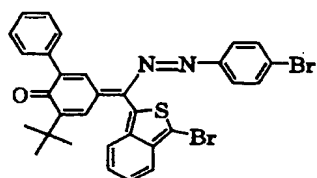
(I-370)



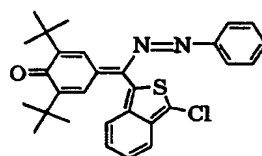
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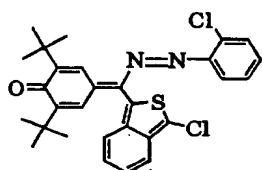
(I-372)



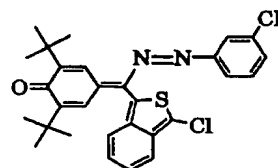
(I-373)



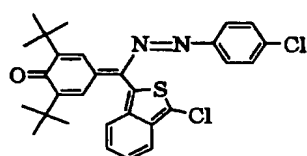
(I-374)



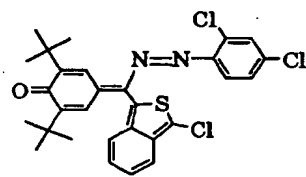
(I-375)



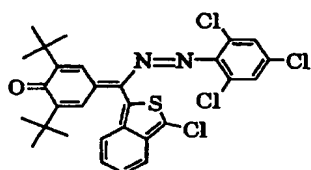
(I-376)



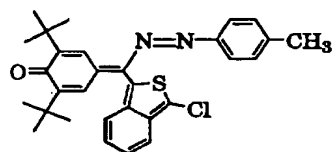
(I-377)



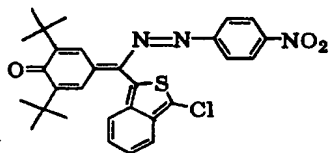
(I-378)



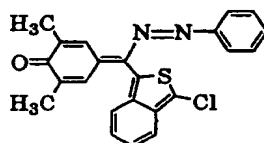
(I-379)



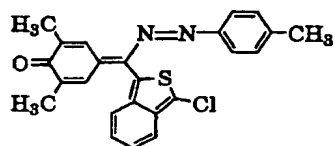
(I-380)



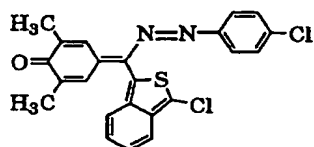
(I-381)



(I-382)

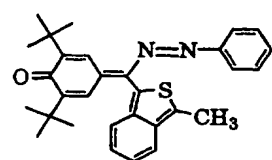


(I-383)

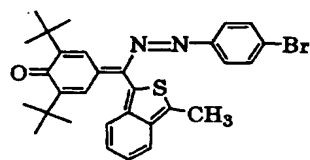


(I-384)

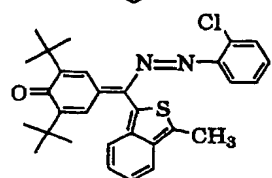
[0045]



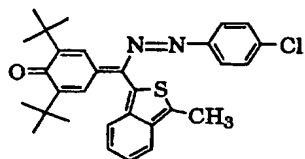
(I-385)



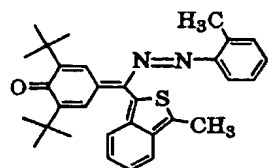
(I-386)



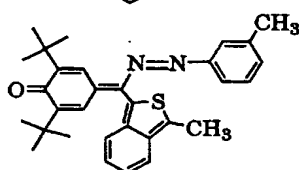
(I-387)



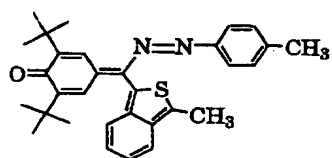
(I-388)



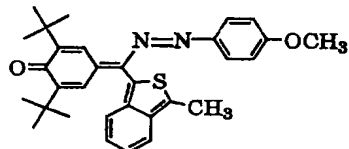
(I-389)



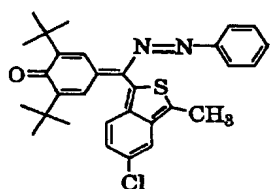
(I-390)



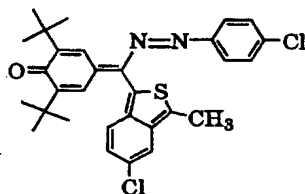
(I-391)



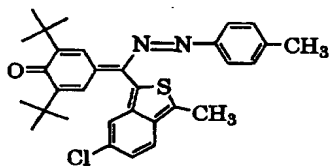
(I-392)



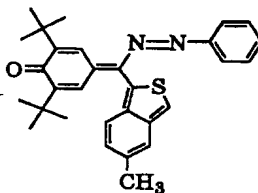
(I-393)



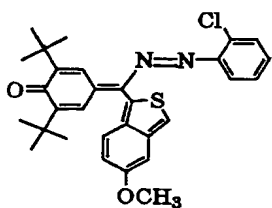
(I-394)



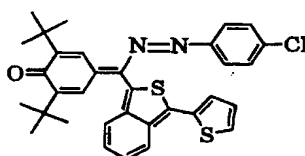
(I-395)



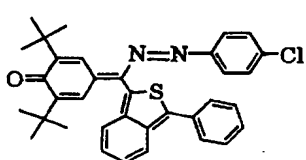
(I-396)



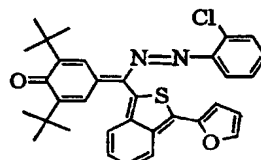
(I-397)



(I-398)

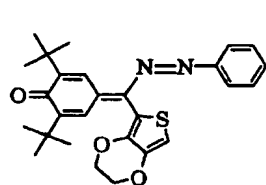


(I-399)

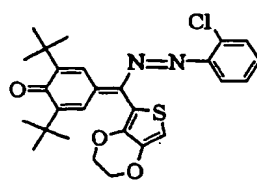


(I-400)

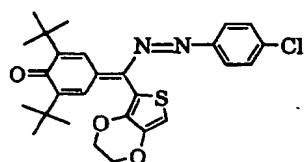
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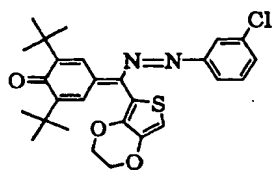
(I-401)



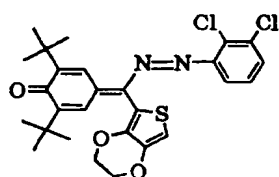
(I-402)



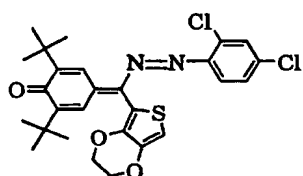
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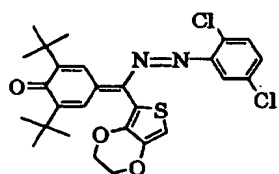
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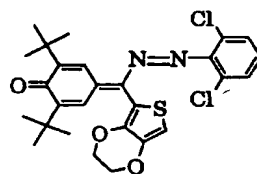
(I-405)



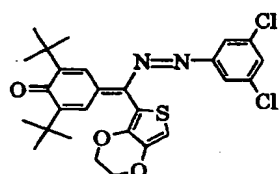
(I-406)



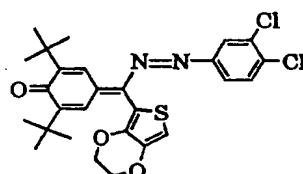
(I-407)



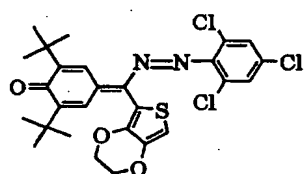
(I-408)



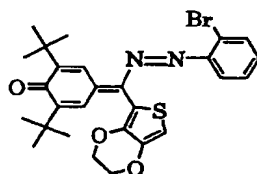
(I-409)



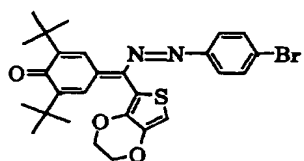
(I-410)



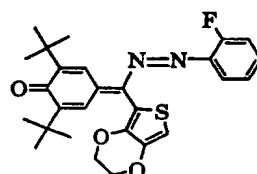
(I-411)



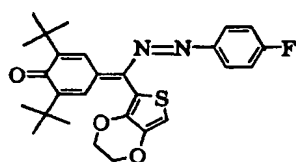
(I-412)



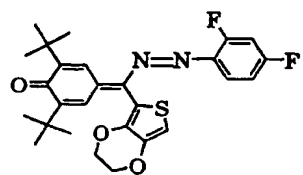
(I-413)



(I-414)

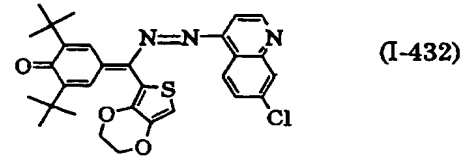
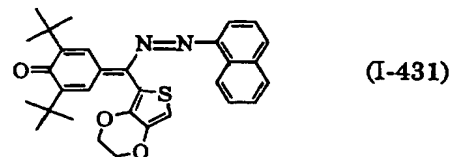
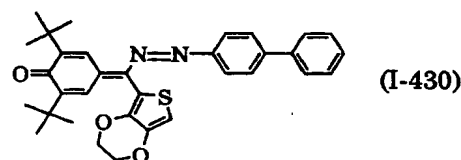
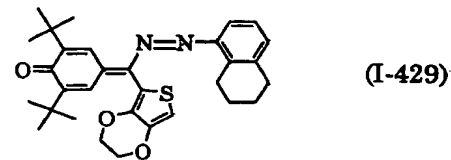
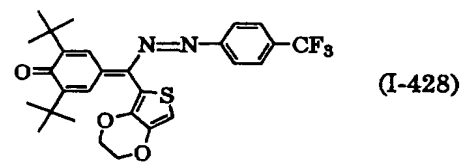
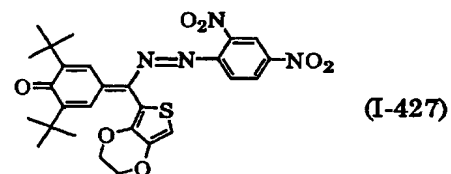
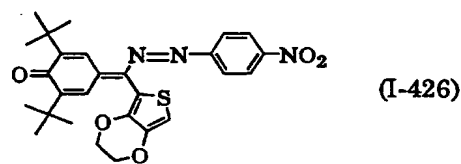
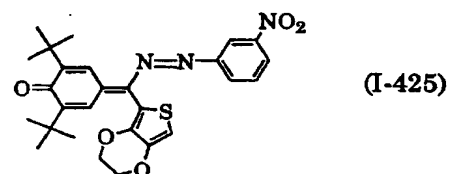
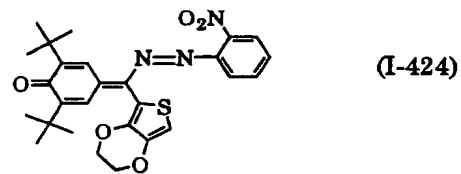
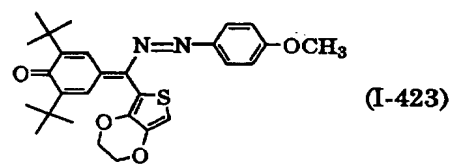
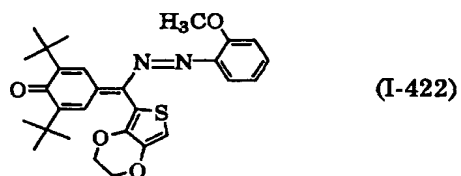
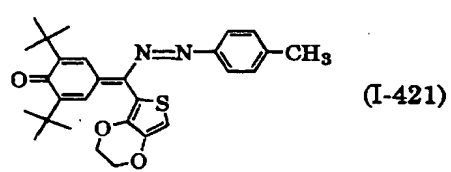
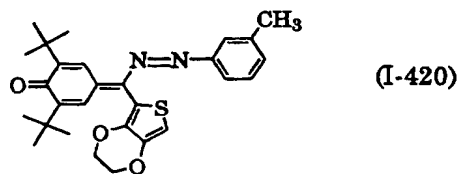
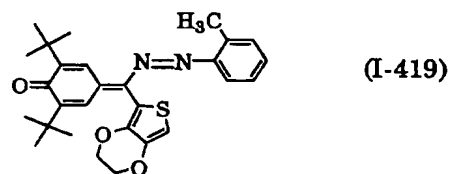
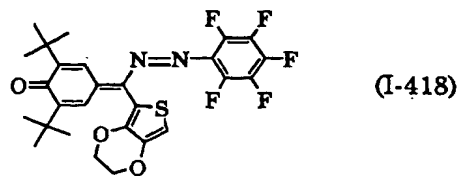
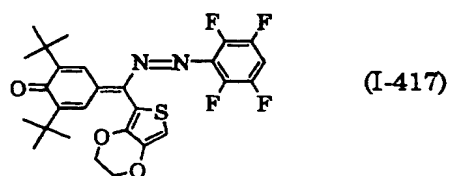


(I-415)

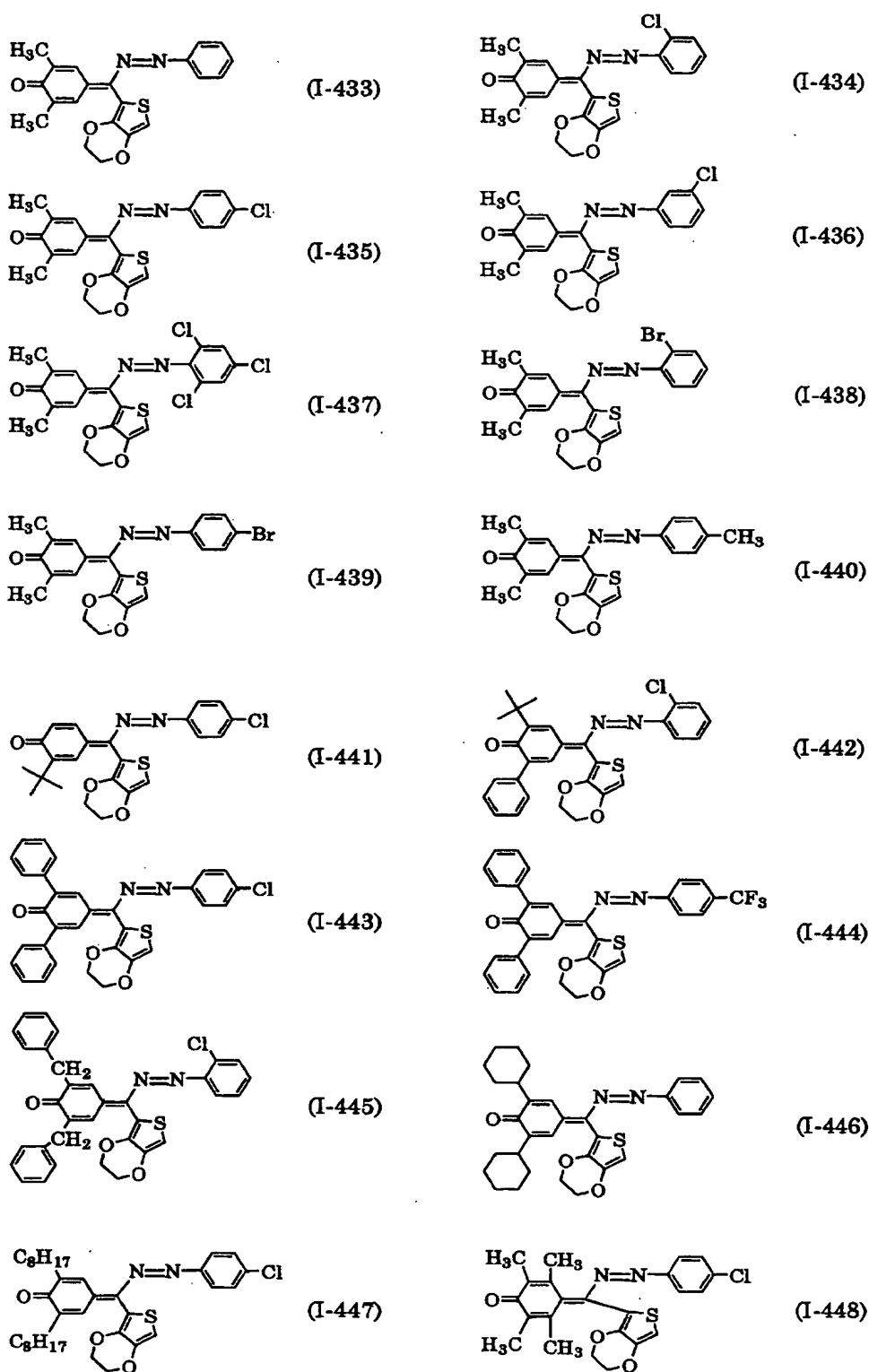


(I-416)

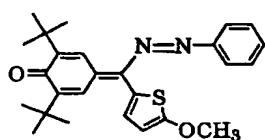
[0047]



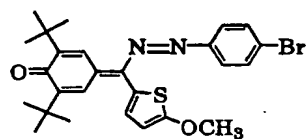
[0048]



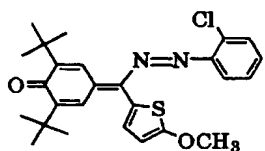
[0049]



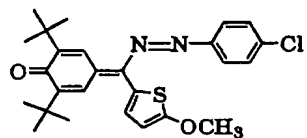
(I-449)



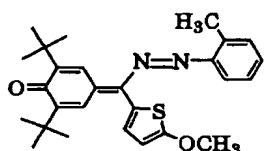
(I-450)



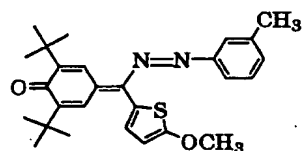
(I-451)



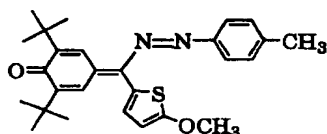
(I-452)



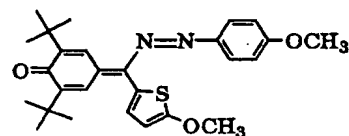
(I-453)



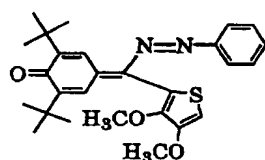
(I-454)



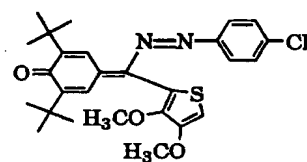
(I-455)



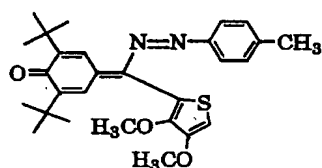
(I-456)



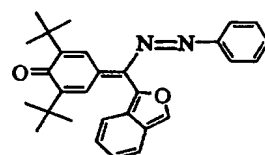
(I-457)



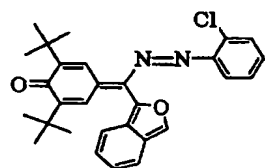
(I-458)



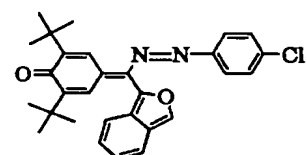
(I-459)



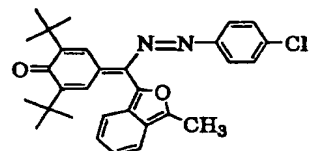
(I-460)



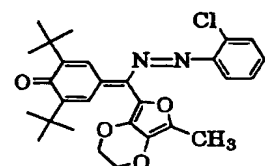
(I-461)



(I-462)



(I-463)



(I-464)

[0050] Since the quinone based compound of the invention as represented by the foregoing general formula (I) has excellent electron transport properties, it is

useful as a so-called electron transport substance. In particular, it can be suitably used as a material for photosensitive layer of an electrophotographic photoreceptor and a material for functional layer such as an electron transport layer of an organic EL.

[0051] Next, specific embodiments of the electrophotographic photoreceptor of the invention will be hereunder described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a conceptual cross-sectional view to show one embodiment of the photoreceptor of the invention. 1 stands for an electrically conductive substrate; 2 stands for an undercoat layer; 3 stands for a photosensitive layer; and 4 stands for a protective layer, respectively, in which the undercoat layer 2 and the protective layer 4 are provided as the need arises. The photosensitive layer 3 includes a single layer type comprising a single layer having both a charge generation function and a charge transport function and a functionally separated type in which layers having been separated into a charge generation layer and a charge transport layer are laminated. Main specific examples include photoreceptors having a layer construction as shown in Figs. 2 to 6. Figs. 2 and 3 each shows a single layer type photoreceptor in which the photosensitive layer 3 is of a single layer type. Furthermore, Figs. 4 and 5 each shows a functionally separated layered photoreceptor in which the photosensitive layer 3 is formed by laminating a charge generation layer 3a and a charge transport layer 3b in this order on the undercoat layer 2. In addition, Fig. 6 shows a functionally separated layered photoreceptor in which the photosensitive layer 3 is formed by laminating a charge transport layer 3b and a charge generation layer 3a in this order and the protective layer 4 is further provided thereon. However, it should not be construed that the invention is limited to the photoreceptors having a layer structure as illustrated in these drawings.

[0052] The electrically conductive substrate 1 serves as an electrode of the

photoreceptor and simultaneously functions as a support for other respective layers, and may be in any of a cylindrical, plate-like or film-like form. With respect to the quality of the material, metals such as aluminum, stainless steel, and nickel, glasses or resins which have been subjected to an electrically conductive treatment, and the like can be employed.

[0053] The undercoat layer 2 can be provided depending upon the situation and is comprised of a layer containing a resin as the major component or an oxidized film made of alumite or the like. For the purpose of preventing injection of an unnecessary charge from the electrically conductive substrate into the photosensitive layer or enhancing covering of a defect on the substrate surface or adhesion of the photosensitive layer or the like, the undercoat layer 2 can be provided depending upon the situation. As the resin binder for the undercoat layer, polycarbonate resins, polyester resins, polyvinyl acetal resins, polyvinyl butyral resins, vinyl chloride resins, vinyl acetate resins, polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, acrylic resins, polyurethane resins, epoxy resins, melamine resins, phenol resins, silicone resins, polyamide resins, polystyrene resins, polyacetal resins, polyallylate resins, polysulfone resins, polymers or copolymers of methacrylic esters, and the like can be properly combined and used. Furthermore, the resin binder may contain one or more kinds of fine particles of metal oxides such as silicon oxide (silica), titanium oxide, zinc oxide, calcium oxide, aluminum oxide (alumina), and zirconium oxide; metal sulfides such as barium sulfide and calcium sulfide; metal nitrides such as silicon nitride and aluminum nitride; and the like. The surface of such a fine particle may be subjected to a surface treatment with a silane coupling agent, etc. or covered by a metal oxide film, etc.

[0054] Though the film thickness of the undercoat layer varies depending upon the blending composition of the undercoat layer, it can be arbitrarily set up within the range where at the time of repeated continuous use, adverse influences such as an

increase of the residual potential are not revealed. In general, the film thickness of the undercoat layer is from about 0.01 to 50 μm . Furthermore, the undercoat layer may be a laminate of plural layers.

[0055] In the case where the photosensitive layer 3 is of a functionally separated type, it is mainly composed of two layers of the charge generation layer 3a and the charge transport layer 3b, and in the case where the photosensitive layer 3 is of a single layer type, it is composed of a single layer. However, a laminate of plural layers having the same kind of function may be employed.

[0056] The charge generation layer 3a is formed by vacuum depositing an inorganic or organic photoconductive substance or formed by coating a material having a particle of an organic photoconductive substance dispersed in a resin binder, and has a function for receiving light to generate a charge. Also, it is important that its efficiency of charge generation is high, and at the same time, injection properties of the generated charge into the charge transport layer 3b are important. It is desired that the electric field dependency is low and that the injection is good even in a low electric field.

[0057] Since the charge generation layer is only required to have a charge generation function, its film thickness is determined by a coefficient of light absorption of the charge generation substance and is usually from 0.1 to 50 μm . In the case of a layered photoreceptor in which the charge transport layer is laminated on the charge generation layer, the film thickness of the charge generation layer is generally not more than 5 μm , and suitably not more than 1 μm .

[0058] The charge generation layer is composed mainly of a charge generation substance, to which can be added a charge transport substance, etc. Examples of the charge generation substance which can be used include phthalocyanine based pigments, azo pigments, anthanthrone pigments, perylene

pigments, perinone pigments, squarylium pigments, thiapyrylium pigments, and quinacridone pigments. Also, these pigments may be properly combined and used. In particular, a disazo pigment and a trisazo pigment are suitable as the azo pigment; N,N'-bis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-3,4:9,10-perylenebis(carboxyimide) is suitable as the perylene pigment; and metal-free phthalocyanine, copper phthalocyanine, and titanyl phthalocyanine are suitable as the phthalocyanine based pigment.

[0059] In the invention, among these charge generation substances, phthalocyanine based pigments are especially preferable for use. Such a phthalocyanine includes a variety of crystal morphologies; and X type metal-free phthalocyanine, τ type metal-free phthalocyanine, ϵ type copper phthalocyanine, α type titanyl phthalocyanine, β type titanyl phthalocyanine, Y type titanyl phthalocyanine, amorphous titanyl phthalocyanine, titanyl phthalocyanine having the maximum peak of 9.6° in terms of a Bragg angle 2θ by a $\text{CuK}\alpha$: X-ray diffraction spectrum as described in JP-A-08-209023, and the like are known. Above all, for example, X type metal-free phthalocyanine, α type titanyl phthalocyanine, and Y type titanyl phthalocyanine as described in JP-A-2001-228637 and so on, titanyl phthalocyanine according to the invention as described in JP-A-2001-330972, and the like are more preferable.

[0060] Furthermore, among the foregoing charge generation substances, there are charge generation substances having a charge transport function in addition to the charge generation function. In particular, azo pigments and perylene pigments have electron transport properties and can also be used as an electron transport substance for other purpose than the purpose for generating a charge.

[0061] As the resin binder for the charge generation layer, polyvinyl acetal resins, polyvinyl butyral resins, vinyl chloride resins, vinyl acetate resins, silicone resins, polycarbonate resins, polyester resins, polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene,

acrylic resins, polyurethane resins, epoxy resins, melamine resins, polyamide resins, polystyrene resins, polyacetal resins, polyallylate resins, polysulfone resins, polymers or copolymers of methacrylic esters, and the like can be properly combined and used. A mixture of the same kind of resins having a different molecular weight may also be used. Incidentally, the content of the resin binder is from 10 to 90 % by weight, and suitably from 20 to 80 % by weight based on the solids of the charge generation layer.

[0062] Here, in the case where a charge transport substance is added in the charge generation layer, it is possible to use a charge transport substance which is used in the charge transport layer as described later. Also, it is possible to use the compound represented by the foregoing general formula (I) according to the invention. Incidentally, the content of the charge transport substance to be added in the charge generation layer is from 0.1 to 50 % by weight based on the solids of the charge generation layer.

[0063] The charge transport layer 3b is a coating film comprising a material having a charge transport substance dispersed in a resin binder and exhibits a function to hold a charge of the photoreceptor as an insulator layer in a dark place and to transport a charge injected from the charge generation layer at the time of receiving light.

[0064] The charge transport substance includes a hole transport substance and an electron transport substance. In the invention, it is at least required to use the compound represented by the foregoing general formula (I) as the electron transport substance. In the invention, it is also possible to use other electron transport substance or hole transport substance jointly in addition to such a compound. Incidentally, the content of the charge transport substance is from 10 to 90 % by weight, and suitably from 20 to 80 % by weight based on the solids of the charge transport layer. When the compound represented by the foregoing general formula (I)

according to the invention is contained in the charge transport layer, the effects of the invention are obtained. Its content is suitably from 10 to 60 % by weight, and more suitably from 15 to 50 % by weight based on the solids of the charge transport layer.

[0065] As other electron transport substances, heretofore known electron transport substances can be used. Electron accepting substances and electron transport substances such as succinic anhydride, maleic anhydride, dibromosuccinic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, 3-nitrophthalic anhydride, 4-nitrophthalic anhydride, pyromellitic anhydride, pyromellitic acid, trimellitic acid, trimellitic anhydride, phthalimide, 4-nitrophthalimide, tetracyanoethylene, tetracyanodimethane, chloranil, bromanil, o-nitrobenzoic acid, trinitrofluorenone, quinone, benzoquinone, diphenoquinone, naphthoquinone, anthraquinone, and stilbenequinone can be used. In particular, compounds represented by the structural formulae (ET1-1) to (ET1-16), (ET2-1) to (ET2-16), (ET3-1) to (ET3-12), (ET4-1) to (ET4-32), (ET5-1) to (ET5-8), (ET6-1) to (ET6-50), (ET7-1) to (ET7-14), (ET8-1) to (ET8-6), (ET9-1) to (ET9-4), (ET10-1) to (ET10-32), (ET11-1) to (ET11-16), (ET12-1) to (ET12-16), (ET13-1) to (ET13-16), (ET14-1) to (ET14-16), (ET15-1) to (ET15-16), (ET-1) to (ET-42), and the like as described in JP-A-2000-314969 are preferable. These electron accepting substances and electron transport substances can be used singly or in combination of two or more kinds thereof.

[0066] Though the hole transport substance is not particularly limited, styryl compounds can be suitably used. Incidentally, the term "styryl compound" in this description means a compound having a structure represented by the following formula:



(in the foregoing formula, the hydrogen atoms may be substituted.)

[0067] As the specific structure of the styryl compound, for example, there are enumerated compounds represented by the structural formulae (HT-1) to (HT1-136) and (HT2-1) to (HT2-70) as described in JP-A-2000-314969, the structural formulae (V-40) to (V-57) as described in JP-A-2000-204083, and the structural formulae (HT1-1) to (HT1-70) as described in JP-A-2000-314970, but it should not be construed that the invention is limited to these compounds.

[0068] Other examples of the hole transport substance which can be used include hydrazone compounds, pyrazoline compounds, pyrazolone compounds, oxadiazole compounds, oxazole compounds, arylamine compounds, benzidine compounds, stilbene compounds, polyvinylcarbazole, and polysilanes (with respect to specific structures thereof, for example, the structural formulae (HT3-1) to (HT3-39), (HT4-1) to (HT4-20), (HT5-1) to (HT5-10), and (HT-1) to (HT-37) as described in JP-A-2000-314969, and the like can be made hereof by reference). These hole transport substances can be used singly or in combination of two or more kinds thereof.

[0069] As the resin binder for the charge transport layer, polycarbonate resins, polyester resins, polyvinyl acetal resins, polyvinyl butyral resins, vinyl chloride resins, vinyl acetate resins, polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, acrylic resins, polyurethane resins, epoxy resins, melamine resins, phenol resins, silicon based resin, silicone resins, polyamide resins, polystyrene resins, polyacetal resins, polyallylate resins, polysulfone resins, polymers or copolymers of methacrylic esters, and the like can be properly combined and used. In particular, there are enumerated polycarbonates having, as a principal repeating unit, a structural unit represented by any one of the structural formulae (BD1-1) to (BD1-16) as described in JP-A-2000-314969. Besides, polycarbonate resins and polyester resins having, as a principal repeating unit, one kind or two or more kinds of structural units represented

by the structural formulae (BD-1) to (BD-7) as described in JP-A-2000-314969 are suitable, and these resins may be used in combination of two or more kinds thereof. Also, a mixture of the same kind of resins having a different molecular weight may be used. Incidentally, the content of the resin binder is from 10 to 90 % by weight, and suitably from 20 to 80 % by weight based on the solids of the charge transport layer.

[0070] In order to maintain a practically useful effective surface potential, the film thickness of the charge transport layer is preferably in the range of from 3 to 100 μm , and more preferably from 10 to 50 μm .

[0071] Incidentally, as the functionally separated layered photoreceptor, though a photoreceptor comprising a charge generation layer and a charge transport layer laminated thereon is general, a photoreceptor comprising a charge transport layer and a charge generation layer laminated thereon may be employed.

[0072] In the case of a single layer type photosensitive layer, a charge generation substance, a charge transport substance, and a resin binder are used as the major components. The charge transport substance includes a hole transport substance and an electron transport substance. In the invention, it is at least required to use the compound represented by the foregoing general formula (I) as the electron transport substance. It is also possible to use other charge transport substances (an electron transport substance and a hole transport substance) jointly likewise the case of the foregoing charge transport layer 3b. Suitably, it is desired to use a hole transport substance jointly. With respect to the charge generation substance, the same compounds as in the charge generation substance which is used in the foregoing charge generation layer 3a can be used. Furthermore, with respect to the resin binder, the same materials as in the resin binder which is used in the foregoing charge transport layer 3b or the foregoing charge generation layer 3a can be used. Incidentally, the content of the charge generation substance is from 0.01 to 50 % by weight, suitably

from 0.1 to 20 % by weight, and more suitably from 0.5 to 10 % by weight based on the solids of the single layer type photosensitive layer. Also, the content of the charge transport substance is from 10 to 90 % by weight, and suitably from 20 to 80 % by weight based on the solids of the single layer type photosensitive layer. When the compound represented by the foregoing general formula (I) according to the invention is contained in the single layer type photosensitive layer, the effects of the invention are obtained. Its content is suitably from 10 to 60 % by weight, and more suitably from 15 to 50 % by weight based on the solids of the single layer type photosensitive layer. The content of the hole transport substance to be used jointly is suitably from 10 to 60 % by weight, and more suitably from 20 to 50 % by weight based on the solids of the single layer type photosensitive layer. The content of the resin binder is usually from 10 to 90 % by weight, and suitably from 20 to 80 % by weight based on the solids of the single layer type photosensitive layer.

[0073] In order to maintain a practically useful effective surface potential, the film thickness of the single layer type photosensitive layer is preferably in the range of from 3 to 100 μm , and more preferably from 10 to 50 μm .

[0074] For the purpose of enhancing the environmental resistance and the stability against noxious light, it is possible to contain a deterioration preventing agent such as antioxidants and light stabilizers in such a photosensitive layer. Examples of compounds which are used for such a purpose include chromanol derivatives such as tocopherol, esterified compounds, polyaryllalkane compounds, hydroquinone derivatives, etherified compounds, dietherified compounds, benzophenone derivatives, benzotriazole derivatives, thioether compounds, phenylenediamine derivatives, phosphonic acid esters, phosphorous acid esters, phenol compounds, hindered phenol compounds, linear amine compounds, cyclic amine compounds, and hindered amine compounds.

[0075] Furthermore, for the purposes of enhancing leveling properties of the formed film and imparting lubricating properties, it is possible to contain a leveling agent such as silicone oils and fluorine based oils in the photosensitive layer.

[0076] In addition, for the purposes of reducing a coefficient of friction and imparting lubricating properties or other purposes, fine particles of a metal oxide such as silicon oxide (silica), titanium oxide, zinc oxide, calcium oxide, aluminum oxide (alumina), and zirconium oxide, a metal sulfide such as barium sulfate and calcium sulfate, or a metal nitride such as silicon nitride and aluminum nitride, or fluorine-containing polymers or silicon-containing polymers such as particles of a fluorine based resin such as a tetrafluoroethylene resin, fine particles of a silicone resin, and a fluorine based comb type graft polymerization resin may be contained in the photosensitive layer.

[0077] In addition, it is also possible to contain other known additives within the range where the electrophotographic characteristics are not remarkably impaired as the need arises.

[0078] The protective layer 4 can be provided, if desired for the purpose of enhancing the printing resistance or other purposes. The protective layer 4 is made of a layer containing a resin binder as the major component, an inorganic thin film as formed by film formation of amorphous carbon, amorphous silicon-carbon, etc. by vapor phase epitaxy, a coating film as formed by vapor deposition of silica, alumina, etc., or the like. As the resin binder, those as used in the foregoing charge transport layer 3b, three-dimensional crosslinked resins such as siloxane resins, and the like can be used. Furthermore, for the purposes of enhancing conductivity, reducing a coefficient of friction and imparting lubricating properties or other purposes, the resin binder may contain fine particles of a metal oxide such as silicon oxide (silica), titanium oxide, zinc oxide, calcium oxide, aluminum oxide (alumina), and zirconium

oxide, a metal sulfide such as barium sulfate and calcium sulfate, or a metal nitride such as silicon nitride and aluminum nitride, or fluorine-containing polymers or silicon-containing polymers such as particles of a fluorine based resin such as a tetrafluoroethylene resin, fine particles of a silicone resin, and a fluorine based comb type graft polymerization resin.

[0079] Furthermore, for the purpose of imparting charge transport properties to the protective layer, it is possible to contain the foregoing charge transport substance, electron accepting substance and electron transport substance to be used in the photosensitive layer or the compound represented by the foregoing general formula (1); and for the purposes of enhancing leveling properties of the formed film and imparting lubricating properties, it is possible to contain a leveling agent such as silicone oils and fluorine based oils.

[0080] The film thickness of the protective layer may be chosen in a proper range so far as the functions of the photosensitive layer are not remarkably impaired. In general, it is preferably in the range of from 0.1 to 50 μm , and more preferably from 1 to 10 μm . Also, the protective layer may be a laminate of plural layers.

[0081] The method for preparing the photoreceptor of the invention will be hereunder described in detail (in more detail, as described in *The Journal of Imaging Society of Japan*, Vol. 28, No. 2 (1989), pp.186-195, "Production technologies of OPC photoreceptors").

In the case where the foregoing undercoat layer 2, photosensitive layer 3 (charge generation layer 3a and charge transport layer 3b) and protective layer 4 are formed by coating, a method in which the foregoing constituent materials are dissolved and dispersed together with an appropriate solvent to prepare a coating liquid, which is then coated by an appropriate coating method, followed by drying to remove the solvent may be employed.

[0082] Examples of such a solvent which is principally used include alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol, and benzyl alcohol; ketones such as acetone, MEK (methyl ethyl ketone), methyl isobutyl ketone, and cyclohexanone; amides such as DMF (dimethylformamide) and dimethylacetamide; sulfoxides such as dimethyl sulfoxide; cyclic or linear ethers such as THF (tetrahydrofuran), dioxane, dioxolan, diethyl ether, methyl cellosolve, and ethyl cellosolve; esters such as methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, and n-butyl acetate; aliphatic halogenated hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, dichloroethylene, and trichloroethylene; mineral oils such as ligroin; aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, and xylene; and aromatic halogenated hydrocarbons such as chlorobenzene and dichlorobenzene. These solvents may be used in admixture of two or more kinds thereof.

[0083] As a method for dispersing and dissolving the foregoing coating liquid, known methods such as methods by using a paint shaker (paint conditioner), a ball mill, or a bead mill such as a dyno mill (sand grinder), and ultrasonic dispersion can be employed. Furthermore, as a coating method, known methods such as a dip coating method, a ring coating method (seal coating), a spray coating method, a bar coating method, and a blade coating method can be employed.

[0084] Moreover, though the drying temperature and the drying time in the foregoing drying can be properly set up while taking into consideration the type of a solvent to be used, the production costs, and so on, it is preferable that the drying temperature is set up within the range of from room temperature to 200°C and that the drying time is set up within the range of from 10 minutes to 2 hours. It is more preferable that the drying temperature falls within the range of from the boiling point of the solvent to (boiling point + 80°C). Also, this drying is usually carried out in the stationary state or while blowing air under atmospheric pressure or reduced pressure.

[0085] The electrophotographic photoreceptor of the invention can be used by a known electrophotographic process; can be suitably used in a general electrophotographic process including charge, exposure, development, transfer and fixation; and can be used in copiers, printers, facsimiles, etc. having such an electrophotographic process.

[0086] Here, the charge process includes a positive charge process for positively charging a photoreceptor and a negative charge process for negatively charging a photoreceptor. Though the photoreceptor of the invention can be used in the negative charge process, it is preferably used in the positive charge process because it exhibits especially high sensitivity in the positive charge process. In particular, an electrophotographic photoreceptor in which the photosensitive layer is a single layer type photosensitive layer containing a charge generation substance, a charge transport substance, and a resin binder; an electron transport substance and a hole transport substance are contained as the charge transport substance; and at least one kind of the compound represented by the foregoing general formula (I) according to the invention is contained as the electron transport substance has high sensitivity in the positive charge process.

[0087] A charger in the charge process includes a non-contact charger using a corotron or a scorotron and a charger in the roll form or brush form for performing charge in contact with (in close vicinity to) a photoreceptor. The photoreceptor of the invention can be used in a process using any of these chargers.

[0088] As a light source which is used in the exposure process, light sources having a wavelength region to which the photoreceptor is sensitive are usually used, and white lights emitting from a halogen lamp, a fluorescent lamp, etc., laser light, LED (light emitting diode) light, and the like are suitable. In particular, in the case where phthalocyanine is used as the charge generation substance, semiconductor laser

light in the vicinity of from 600 to 800 nm and LED light are more suitable. Also, by using a transparent material as an electrically conductive substrate of the photoreceptor, the internal exposure system can be employed.

[0089] The development process mainly includes a dry development system using a dry toner and a liquid development (wet development) system using a liquid toner. The photoreceptor of the invention can be used in the both systems. Incidentally, in the case of a liquid development system, it is desired to take a known measure such that the components of the photoreceptor do not elute out in the solvent which is contained in the liquid toner.

[0090] Furthermore, the development process includes a reverse development system for developing a toner in an exposed area and a normal development system for developing a toner in a non-exposed area. In particular, in the case of using phthalocyanine as the charge generation substance, it is preferable that the photoreceptor is used in a process of the reverse development system.

[0091] The known electrophotographic process includes a process including a cleaning process after a transfer process for the purpose of removing or scattering an untransferred toner remaining in the photoreceptor and a cleaner-less process which does not include such a cleaning process. The photoreceptor of the invention can be used in the both processes.

[0092] Furthermore, the known electrophotographic process includes a process including a destaticization process by exposure after a transfer process for the purpose of removing a charge remaining in the photoreceptor or standardizing the surface potential and a process which does not include such a destaticization process. The photoreceptor of the invention can be used in the both processes.

[0093] Moreover, the electrophotographic apparatus of the invention is characterized by being provided with the foregoing electrophotographic photoreceptor

of the invention and performing a charge process by a positive charge process. The electrophotographic apparatus of the invention is not particularly limited with respect to other constructions than the charge process and may be constructed by the general electrophotographic process as described previously.

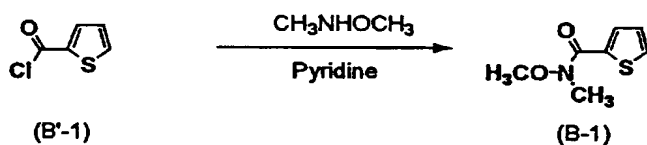
EXAMPLES

[0094] The invention will be hereunder described with reference to the Examples.

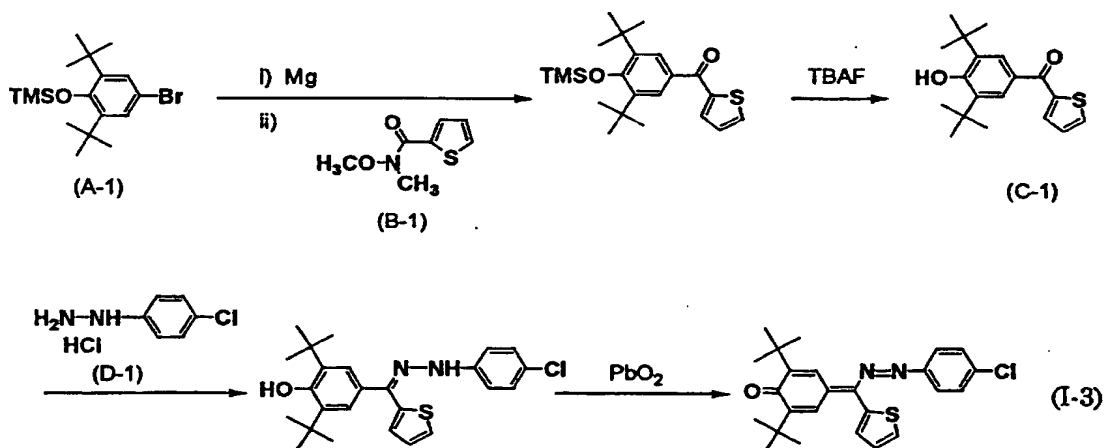
Synthesis Example 1: Synthesis of compound of the foregoing specific example (I-3)

A compound represented by the foregoing specific example (I-3) was synthesized according to the following reaction schemes (1-1) and (2-1).

Reaction scheme (1-1)



Reaction scheme (2-1)



[0095] (1) To a dichloromethane solution of 100 mmoles (14.7 g) of 2-thenoyl chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-1)) and 110 mmoles (10.7 g)

of N,O-dimethylhydroxyamine hydrochloride, 230 mmol (18.2 g) of pyridine was added at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred for 2 hours. Thereafter, the reaction liquid was poured in aqueous hydrochloric acid and extracted with dichloromethane, followed by concentration. There was thus obtained, as a crude product, N-methoxy-N-methylthiophenecarboxamide (the foregoing structural formula (B-1)) in a yield of 14.8 g (86.7 %).

[0096] (2) Next, to a tetrahydrofuran (THF) solution of 30 mmol (5.1 g) of the compound represented by the foregoing structural formula (B-1), a Grignard reagent as prepared from 78 mmol (1.9 g) of magnesium and a THF solution of 60 mmol (21.4 g) of 4-bromo-2,6-di-*t*-butyl-1-(trimethylsiloxy)benzene (A-1) was added dropwise, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. Thereafter, a small amount of a 1N hydrochloric acid aqueous solution was added to stop the reaction. In addition, 60 mmol (60 mL) of a THF solution of 1.0 M tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF) was added, followed by stirring. The reaction liquid was poured in aqueous hydrochloric acid and extracted with dichloromethane, followed by concentration. There was thus obtained, as a crude product, a compound represented by the structural formula (C-1) in a yield of 6.5 g (68.1 %).

[0097] (3) In addition, 15 mmol (4.7 g) of the compound represented by the foregoing structural formula (C-1) and 30 mmol (5.4 g) of 4-chlorophenylhydrazine hydrochloride (the foregoing structural formula (D-1)) were dissolved in pyridine, and the mixture was refluxed under heating. The reaction liquid was poured in aqueous hydrochloric acid and extracted with dichloromethane, followed by concentration. Thereafter, the resulting product was purified by column chromatography to obtain a crude product.

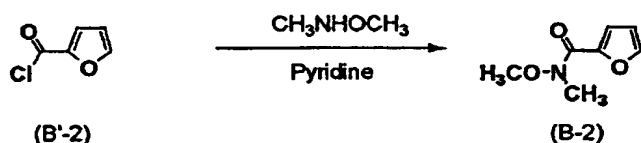
[0098] (4) To a chloroform solution of the foregoing crude product, 20 mmol (4.8 g) of lead dioxide (PbO₂) was added at room temperature, and the mixture

was stirred. After filtering off the residue, the reaction liquid was concentrated, and the resulting solid was recrystallized from hexane to obtain a compound represented by the foregoing structural formula (I-3). Yield: 3.4 g (percent yield: 51.4 %), MS: m/z 438 (M⁺). Incidentally, the entire yield was 30.3 %. IR spectrum and ¹H-NMR spectrum of this compound of the specific example (I-3) are shown in Fig. 7 and Fig. 8, respectively.

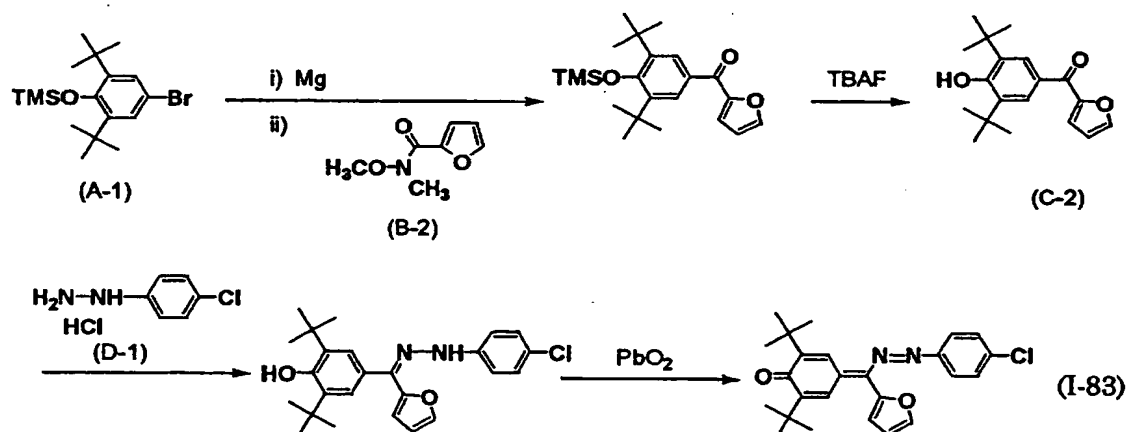
[0099] Synthesis Example 2: Synthesis of compound of the foregoing specific example (I-83)

A compound represented by the foregoing specific example (I-83) was synthesized according to the following reaction schemes (1-2) and (2-2).

Reaction scheme (1-2)



Reaction scheme (2-2)



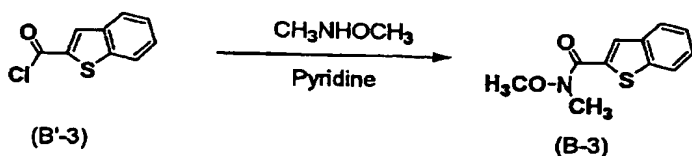
[0100] As shown in the foregoing reaction schemes, a compound represented by the foregoing structural formula (I-83) was obtained by following the same operations as in Synthesis Example 1, except for changing the 2-thenoyl chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-1)) in the foregoing Synthesis Example 1 to

2-furoyl chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-2)). Yield: 3.1 g (entire yield: 32.5 %), MS: m/z 422 (M+). IR spectrum and ¹H-NMR spectrum of this compound of the specific example (I-83) are shown in Fig. 9 and Fig. 10, respectively.

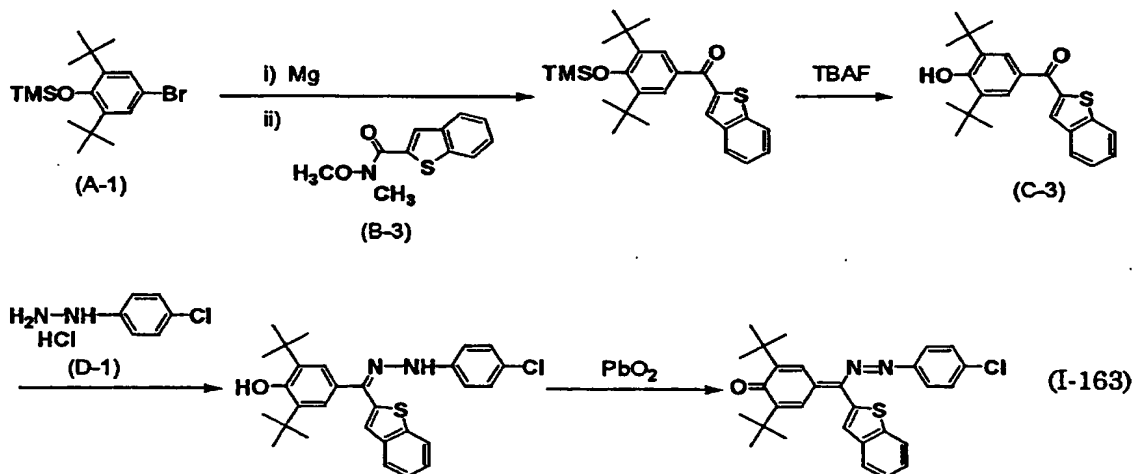
[0101] Synthesis Example 3: Synthesis of compound of the foregoing specific example (I-163)

A compound represented by the foregoing specific example (I-163) was synthesized according to the following reaction schemes (1-3) and (2-3).

Reaction scheme (1-3)



Reaction scheme (2-3)



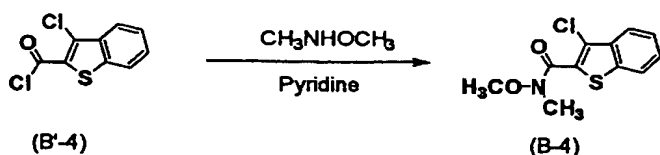
[0102] As shown in the foregoing reaction schemes, a compound represented by the foregoing structural formula (I-163) was obtained by following the same operations as in Synthesis Example 1, except for changing the 2-thenoyl chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-1)) in the foregoing Synthesis Example 1 to benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-3)). Yield: 5.0 g (entire yield: 41.2 %), MS: m/z 488 (M+). IR spectrum and ¹H-NMR

spectrum of this compound of the specific example (I-163) are shown in Fig. 11 and Fig. 12, respectively.

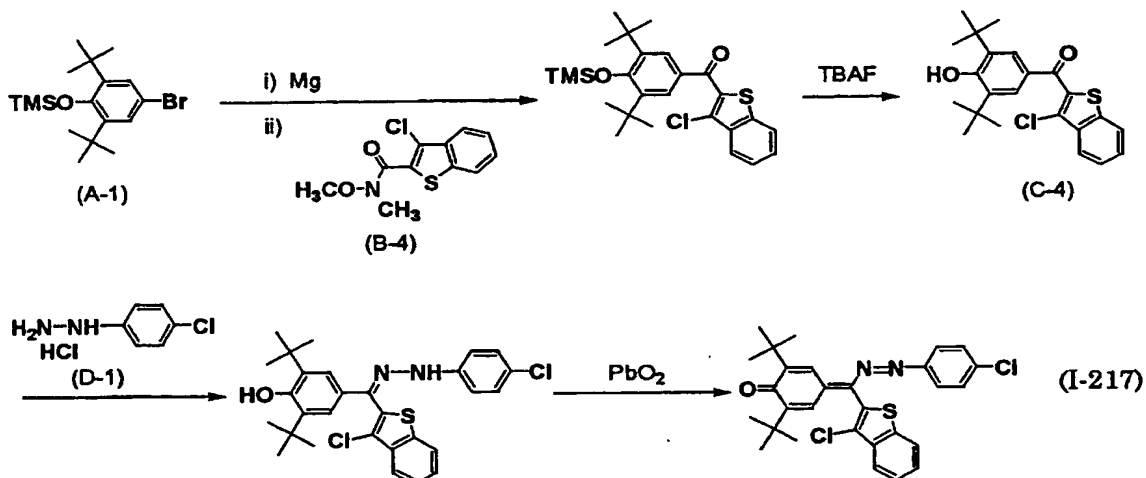
[0103] Synthesis Example 4: Synthesis of compound of the foregoing specific example (I-217)

A compound represented by the foregoing specific example (I-217) was synthesized according to the following reaction schemes (1-4) and (2-4).

Reaction scheme (1-4)



Reaction scheme (2-4)



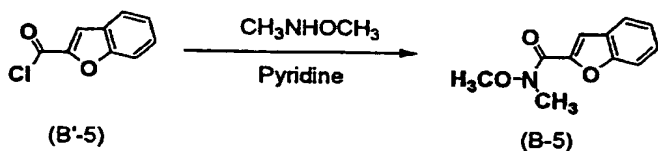
[0104] As shown in the foregoing reaction schemes, a compound represented by the foregoing structural formula (I-217) was obtained by following the same operations as in Synthesis Example 1, except for changing the 2-thenoyl chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-1)) in the foregoing Synthesis Example 1 to 3-chlorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-4)). Yield: 4.6 g (entire yield: 26.3 %), MS: m/z 522 (M^+). IR spectrum and ^1H -NMR spectrum of this compound of the specific example (I-217) are

shown in Fig. 13 and Fig. 14, respectively.

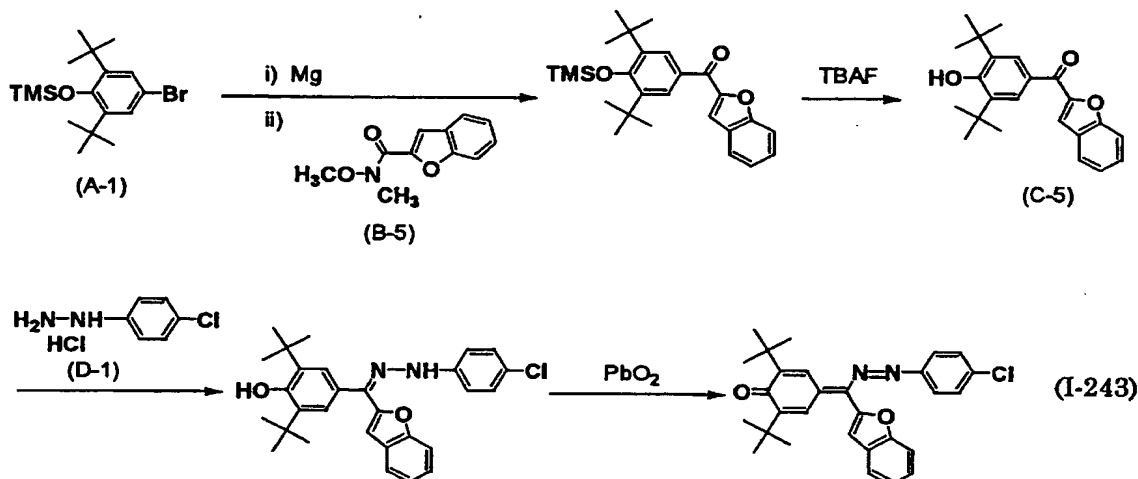
[0105] Synthesis Example 5: Synthesis of compound of the foregoing specific example (I-243)

A compound represented by the foregoing specific example (I-243) was synthesized according to the following reaction schemes (1-5) and (2-5).

Reaction scheme (1-5)



Reaction scheme (2-5)

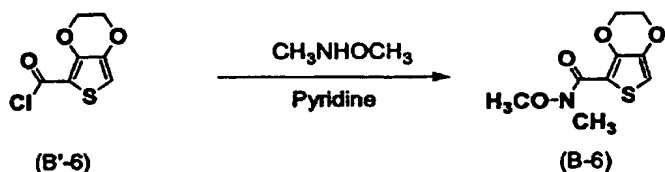


[0106] As shown in the foregoing reaction schemes, a compound represented by the foregoing structural formula (I-243) was obtained by following the same operations as in Synthesis Example 1, except for changing the 2-thenoyl chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-1)) in the foregoing Synthesis Example 1 to benzo[b]furan-2-carboxylic acid chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-5)). Yield: 4.8 g (entire yield: 32.8 %), MS: m/z 472 (M^+). IR spectrum and ^1H -NMR spectrum of this compound of the specific example (I-243) are shown in Fig. 15 and Fig. 16, respectively.

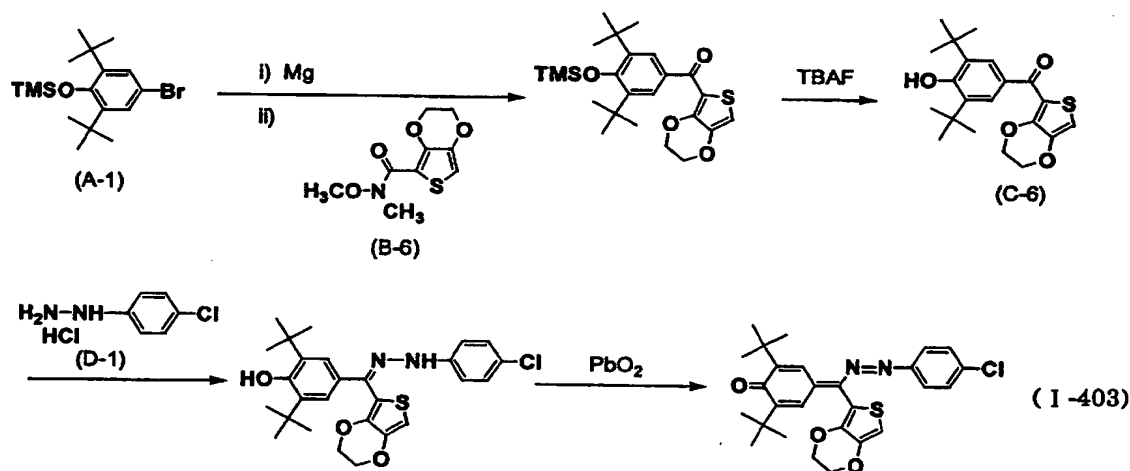
[0107] Synthesis Example 6: Synthesis of compound of the foregoing specific example (I-403)

A compound represented by the foregoing specific example (I-403) was synthesized according to the following reaction schemes (1-6) and (2-6).

Reaction scheme (1-6)



Reaction scheme (2-6)



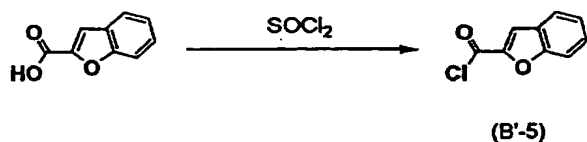
[0108] As shown in the foregoing reaction schemes, a compound represented by the foregoing structural formula (I-403) was obtained by following the same operations as in Synthesis Example 1, except for changing the 2-thenoyl chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-1)) in the foregoing Synthesis Example 1 to 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene-2-carboxylic acid chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-6)). Yield: 2.8 g (entire yield: 38.9 %), MS: m/z 496 (M^+). IR spectrum and ^1H -NMR spectrum of this compound of the specific example (I-403) are shown in Fig. 17 and Fig. 18, respectively.

[0109] Incidentally, the 2-thenoyl chloride (the foregoing structural formula

(B'-1)), the 2-furoyl chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-2)) and the 4-chlorophenylhydrazine hydrochloride (the foregoing structural formula (D-1)) are available from Tokyo Kasei Kogyo Co., Ltd. and the like. Furthermore, the benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-3)) and the 3-chlorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-4)) are available from Lancaster Japan K.K. and the like. In addition, the 4-bromo-2,6-di-tert-butyl-1-(trimethylsiloxy)benzene (the foregoing structural formula (A-1)) can be, for example, synthesized by a known method as described in the foregoing Patent Document 14 and so on.

[0110] Furthermore, the benzo[b]furan-2-carboxylic acid chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-5)) was synthesized according to the following reaction scheme (3).

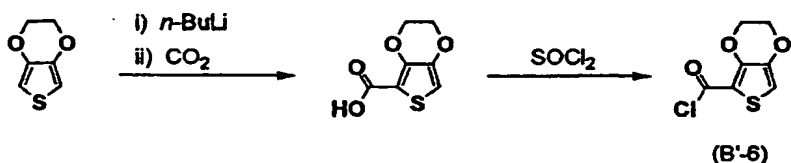
Reaction scheme (3)



[0111] To 50 mmoles (8.1 g) of benzo[b]furan-2-carboxylic acid, 75 mmoles (8.9 g) of thionyl chloride was added, and three drops of N,N-dimethylformamide was added dropwise, followed by refluxing under heating. After a lapse of 2 hours, the excessive thionyl chloride was evaporated off to obtain, as an oily substance, benzo[b]furan-2-carboxylic acid chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-5)) in a yield of 7.4 g (81.9 %). Incidentally, the benzo[b]furan-2-carboxylic acid is available from Sigma-Aldrich Japan K.K. and the like.

[0112] In addition, 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene-2-carboxylic acid chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-6)) was synthesized according to the following reaction scheme (4).

Reaction scheme (4)



[0113] (1) To a hexane solution of 200 mmols (28.4 g) of 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene and 220 mmols (25.6 g) of N,N,N,N-tetramethylenediamine, 220 mmols (138 mL) of n-BuLi was added dropwise in an ice bath under a nitrogen atmosphere. Thereafter, the mixture was agitated at room temperature for 0.5 hours and additionally refluxed under heating for 0.5 hours. The reaction liquid was cooled and then poured in dry ice, followed by allowing it to stand overnight. Thereafter, the reaction liquid was extracted with chloroform and a 10 % sodium hydroxide aqueous solution. When the resulting aqueous solution was made acidic with hydrochloric acid, a precipitate was deposited. By performing filtration, 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene-2-carboxylic acid was obtained as a crude product in a yield of 21.8 g (percent yield: 58.5 %).

[0114] (2) To 50 mmols (9.3 g) of the resulting 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene-2-carboxylic acid, 75 mmols (8.9 g) of thionyl chloride was added, and three drops of N,N-dimethylformamide was added dropwise, followed by refluxing under heating. After a lapse of 2 hours, the excessive thionyl chloride was evaporated off to obtain, as an oily substance, 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene-2-carboxylic acid chloride (the foregoing structural formula (B'-6)) in a yield of 7.9 g (77.2 %).

Incidentally, the 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene is available from Sigma-Aldrich Japan K.K. and the like.

[0115] Photoreceptor Example 1

A plate-like photoreceptor for evaluating electrical characteristics and a

drum-like photoreceptor for evaluating printing were prepared, respectively. Incidentally, the term “parts” means a part by weight.

A solution for undercoat layer as prepared in the following manner was coated on the external surface of each of an aluminum plate (3 cm × 10 cm, thickness: 1 mm) and an aluminum drum (outer diameter: 30 mmφ, length: 247.5 mm, thickness: 0.75 mm) by the dip coating method and then dried at 100°C for 60 minutes to remove the solvent. There was thus formed an undercoat layer having a film thickness of 0.3 μm.

[0116] (Preparation of solution for undercoat layer)

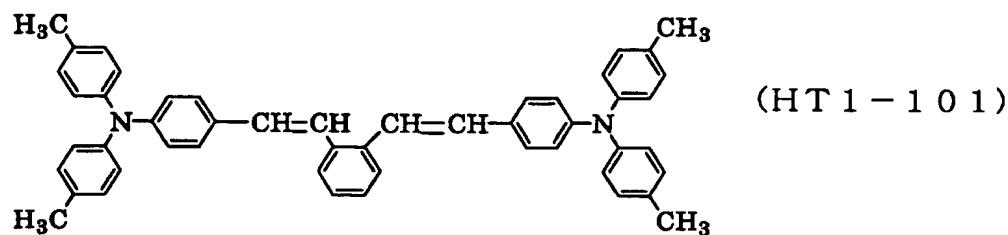
- a1) Soluble nylon (AMILAN CM8000, manufactured by Toray Industries, Inc.): 3 parts by weight (30 g)

The foregoing material a1) for undercoat layer was stirred together with 97 parts by weight (970 g) of a mixed solvent of methanol/methylene chloride (5 vol./5 vol.) and dissolved to prepare a solution for undercoat layer.

[0117] Next, on this undercoat layer, a dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as prepared in the following manner was coated by the dip coating method for the plate-like photoreceptor and by the ring coating method for the drum-like photoreceptor, respectively and then dried at 100°C for 60 minutes to remove the solvent. Thus, a single layer type photosensitive layer having a film thickness of 30 μm was formed, from which was then prepared an electrophotographic photoreceptor.

[0118] (Preparation of dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer)

- b1) Charge generation substance: X type metal-free phthalocyanine (see Fig. 2 of JP-A-2001-228637): 0.2 parts by weight (0.1 g)
- b2) Hole transport substance: Styryl compound represented by the following structural formula (HT1-101) ((HT1-101) of JP-A-2000-314969): 8 parts by weight (4 g)



- b3) Electron transport substance: Compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-3) [Synthesis Example 1]: 5 parts by weight (2.5 g)
- b4) Antioxidant: 3,5-Di-tert-4-hydroxytoluene (BHT): 1 part by weight (0.5 g)
- b5) Silicone oil (KF-50: manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.): 0.01 parts by weight (0.005 g)
- b6) Binder resin: Bisphenol Z type polycarbonate resin (PANLITE TS2050, manufactured by Teijin Chemicals Ltd.) ((BD1-1) of JP-A-2000-314969): 7 parts by weight (3.5 g)

[0119] In a 100-mL plastic bottle, the foregoing materials b1) to b6) for photosensitive layer were charged together with 100 parts by weight (50 g) of a methylene chloride solvent and 50 g of stainless steel beads (3 mmφ), and the mixture was subjected to a dispersing treatment for 60 minutes by a paint conditioner Model 5400 (Red Devil Equipment Co., U.S.A.). Thereafter, the stainless steel beads were separated to prepare a dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer.

[0120] Photoreceptor Example 2

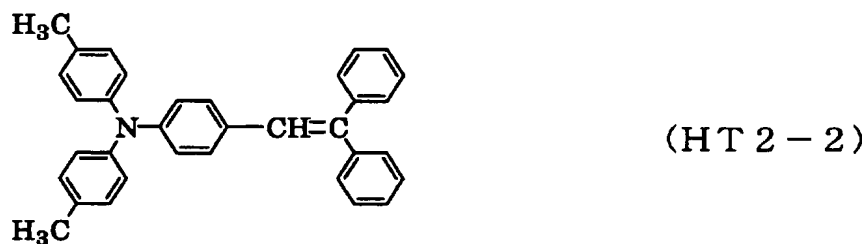
A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 5 parts by weight of the compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-3) as the electron transport substance was replaced by 5 parts by weight of the compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-83) [Synthesis Example 2].

[0121] Photoreceptor Example 3

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, the amount of the styryl compound represented by the foregoing formula (HT1-101) was changed from 8 parts to 7 parts by weight; that the amount of the compound represented by foregoing formula (I-3) as an electron transport substance was changed from 5 parts to 2 parts; and that the amount of the bisphenol Z type polycarbonate resin was changed from 7 parts to 10 parts.

[0122] Photoreceptor Example 4

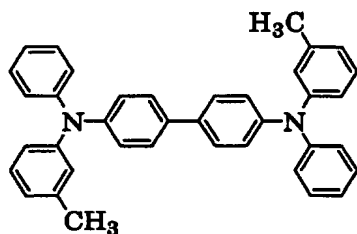
A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 8 parts by weight of the styryl compound represented by the foregoing formula (HT1-101) as the hole transport substance was replaced by 8 parts by weight of a styryl compound represented by the following structural formula (HT2-2) ((HT2-2) of JP-A-2000-314969).



[0123] Photoreceptor Example 5

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 8 parts by weight of the styryl compound represented by the foregoing formula (HT1-101) as the hole transport substance was replaced by 8 parts by weight of a diamine compound represented by

the following structural formula (HT-11) ((HT-11) of JP-A-2000-314969).



(HT-11)

[0124] Photoreceptor Example 6

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, the amount of the X type metal-free phthalocyanine as the charge generation substance was changed from 0.2 parts to 0.3 parts.

[0125] Photoreceptor Example 7

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 0.2 parts of the X type metal-free phthalocyanine as the charge generation substance was replaced by 0.3 parts of α type titanyl phthalocyanine (see Fig. 3 of JP-A-2001-228637).

[0126] Photoreceptor Example 8

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 0.2 parts of the X type metal-free phthalocyanine as the charge generation substance was replaced by 0.1 parts of Y type titanyl phthalocyanine (see Fig. 4 of JP-A-2001-228637).

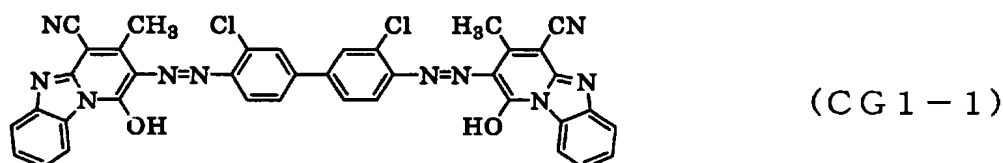
[0127] Photoreceptor Example 9

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type

photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 0.2 parts of the X type metal-free phthalocyanine as the charge generation substance was replaced by 0.1 parts of amorphous titanyl phthalocyanine (see Fig. 5 of JP-A-2001-228637).

[0128] Photoreceptor Example 10

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 0.2 parts of the X type metal-free phthalocyanine as the charge generation substance was replaced by 0.2 parts of a bisazo compound represented by the following structural formula (CG1-1).



[0129] Photoreceptor Example 11

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that to the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 0.2 parts of a bisazo compound represented by the foregoing structural formula (CG1-1) was further added as an electron transport substance.

[0130] Photoreceptor Example 12

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 5 parts of the compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-3) as the electron transport substance was replaced by 5 parts of a compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-163) [Synthesis Example 3] as an electron transport substance.

[0131] Photoreceptor Example 13

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 5 parts of the compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-3) as the electron transport substance was replaced by 5 parts of a compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-217) [Synthesis Example 4] as an electron transport substance.

[0132] Photoreceptor Example 14

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 5 parts of the compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-3) as the electron transport substance was replaced by 5 parts of a compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-243) [Synthesis Example 5] as an electron transport substance.

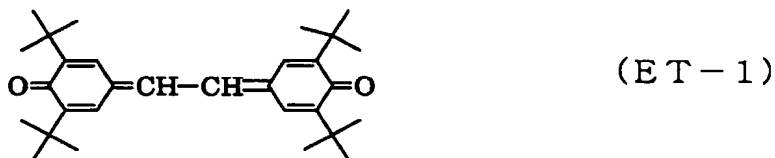
[0133] Photoreceptor Example 15

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 5 parts of the compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-3) as the electron transport substance was replaced by 5 parts of a compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-403) [Synthesis Example 6] as an electron transport substance.

[0134] Photoreceptor Comparative Example 1

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 5 parts of the compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-3) as the electron transport substance was

replaced by 5 parts of a stilbenequinone compound represented by the following structural formula (ET-1) (manufactured by Tokyo Kasei Co., Ltd.).



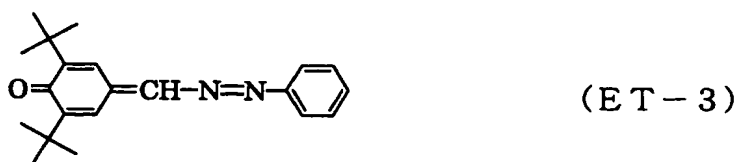
[0135] Photoreceptor Comparative Example 2

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 5 parts of the compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-3) as the electron transport substance was replaced by 5 parts of a diphenone compound represented by the following structural formula (ET-2).



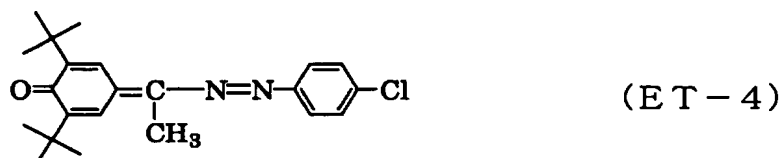
[0136] Photoreceptor Comparative Example 3

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 5 parts of the compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-3) as the electron transport substance was replaced by 5 parts of a compound represented by the following structural formula (ET-3).



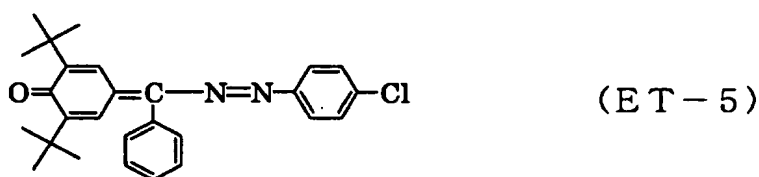
[0137] Photoreceptor Comparative Example 4

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 5 parts of the compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-3) as the electron transport substance was replaced by 5 parts of a compound represented by the following structural formula (ET-4).



[0138] Photoreceptor Comparative Example 5

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, 5 parts of the compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-3) as the electron transport substance was replaced by 5 parts of a compound represented by the following structural formula (ET-5).



[0139] Photoreceptor Comparative Example 6

A photoreceptor was prepared in the same manner as in Photoreceptor Example 1, except that in the composition of the dispersion for single layer type photosensitive layer as used in Photoreceptor Example 1, the compound represented by the foregoing formula (I-3) as the electron transport substance was not contained.

[0140] Evaluation of Photoreceptor Examples 1 to 15 and Photoreceptor Comparative Examples 1 to 6

Using a plate-like photoreceptor for evaluating electrical characteristics, the evaluation was carried out by an electrostatic copying paper analyzer EPA-8100 as manufactured by Kawaguchi Electric Works Co., Ltd.

The photoreceptor was charged in a dark place under an atmosphere at a temperature of 24°C and a humidity of 50 % such that the surface potential became about +700 V, and a retention rate V_{k5} of the surface potential after a lapse of 5 seconds was determined according to the following expression.

$$\text{Retention rate } V_{k5} (\%) = (V_5/V_0) \times 100$$

V_0 : Surface potential immediately after charging

V_5 : Surface potential 5 seconds after charging

[0141] Next, the surface potential was changed to +600 V, monochromatic light of $1.0 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ resulting from separation of light of a halogen lamp into 780 nm (but into 550 nm with respect to the Photoreceptor Example 10) was exposed for 5 seconds, the amount of exposure required until the surface potential became one-half (+300 V) was determined as a sensitivity $E_{1/2}$ ($\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$), and the surface potential 5 seconds after the exposure was determined as a residual potential V_r (V).

Furthermore, the appearance of the prepared drum-like photoreceptor was visually observed.

The results of these evaluations are shown in the following Table 1.

[0142] Table 1

	Retention rate V_{k5} (%)	Sensitivity $E_{1/2}$ ($\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$)	Residual potential V_r (V)	Appearance of photoreceptor
Photoreceptor Example 1	84.7	0.22	34	Good
Photoreceptor Example 2	79.8	0.32	45	Good
Photoreceptor Example 3	85.9	0.34	49	Good
Photoreceptor Example 4	80.6	0.28	46	Good
Photoreceptor Example 5	78.9	0.31	55	Good
Photoreceptor Example 6	82.0	0.19	30	Good
Photoreceptor Example 7	81.0	0.15	28	Good
Photoreceptor Example 8	83.3	0.20	31	Good
Photoreceptor Example 9	82.1	0.21	37	Good
Photoreceptor Example 10 *)	86.7	0.38	53	Good
Photoreceptor Example 11	79.5	0.19	29	Good
Photoreceptor Example 12	85.5	0.20	29	Good
Photoreceptor Example 13	84.3	0.19	26	Good
Photoreceptor Example 14	82.3	0.29	39	Good
Photoreceptor Example 15	84.6	0.23	36	Good
Photoreceptor Comparative Example 1	71.3	0.57	89	Deposited
Photoreceptor Comparative Example 2	69.7	0.65	98	Deposited
Photoreceptor Comparative Example 3	84.2	0.38	55	Good
Photoreceptor Comparative Example 4	81.5	0.35	53	Good
Photoreceptor Comparative Example 5	82.8	0.34	50	Slightly deposited
Photoreceptor Comparative Example 6	80.5	0.50	105	Good

*) Exposure light: 550 nm

[0143] Though the retention rate, sensitivity and residual potential of the photoreceptors of Photoreceptor Comparative Example 3 and Photoreceptor Comparative Example 4 were relatively good, they were slightly worse as compared with those of the photoreceptor of Photoreceptor Example 1 as prepared in the same manner except for the electron transport substance.

[0144] Furthermore, for evaluating the durability by actual printing, each drum-like photoreceptor was installed in a laser printer HL-1850 as manufactured by

Brother Industries, Ltd. and printed with a black solid image, a white solid image, and a half-tone image, respectively under an atmosphere at a temperature of 25°C and a humidity of 48 %. Subsequently, 5,000 sheets were printed with an image having a rate of printing of about 5 %. Thereafter, a black solid image, a white solid image, and a half-tone image were again printed, respectively, thereby evaluating the image after printing 5,000 sheets.

[0145] As a result, in the photoreceptors of Photoreceptor Examples 1 to 6, 8, 9 and 11 to 15 and Photoreceptor Comparative Examples 3 and 4, a good image was obtained in both the initial image and the image after printing 5,000 sheets. On the other hand, in the photoreceptors of Photoreceptor Comparative Examples 1, 2 and 5, image unevenness which is seemed to be caused by deposition was generated in the initial half-tone image. In the photoreceptor of Photoreceptor Comparative Example 6, the image density was insufficient in the initial black solid image and the half-tone image. Incidentally, the photoreceptor of Photoreceptor Example 10 did not have sufficient sensitivity in a laser wavelength region (in the vicinity of 780 nm) of the used laser printer and therefore, it was noted that this photoreceptor is not suitable for this laser printer. Furthermore, in the photoreceptor of Photoreceptor Example 7, the sensitivity was too high so that this photoreceptor is slightly impertinent for this laser printer, and the half-tone image was slightly broken.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0146] [Fig. 1] is a schematic cross-sectional view to show a general construction of an electrophotographic photoreceptor.

[Fig. 2] is a schematic cross-sectional view to show one construction example of a single layer type electrophotographic photoreceptor.

[Fig. 3] is a schematic cross-sectional view to show another construction

example of a single layer type electrophotographic photoreceptor.

[Fig. 4] is a schematic cross-sectional view to show one construction example of a layered type electrophotographic photoreceptor.

[Fig. 5] is a schematic cross-sectional view to show another construction example of a layered type electrophotographic photoreceptor.

[Fig. 6] is a schematic cross-sectional view to show a still another construction example of a layered type electrophotographic photoreceptor.

[Fig. 7] is an IR spectrum of a compound represented by the structural formula (I-3).

[Fig. 8] is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound represented by the structural formula (I-3).

[Fig. 9] is an IR spectrum of a compound represented by the structural formula (I-83).

[Fig. 10] is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound represented by the structural formula (I-83).

[Fig. 11] is an IR spectrum of a compound represented by the structural formula (I-163).

[Fig. 12] is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound represented by the structural formula (I-163).

[Fig. 13] is an IR spectrum of a compound represented by the structural formula (I-217).

[Fig. 14] is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound represented by the structural formula (I-217).

[Fig. 15] is an IR spectrum of a compound represented by the structural formula (I-243).

[Fig. 16] is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound represented by the structural

formula (I-243).

[Fig. 17] is an IR spectrum of a compound represented by the structural formula (I-403).

[Fig. 18] is a ^1H -NMR spectrum of a compound represented by the structural formula (I-403).

DESCRIPTION OF REFERENCE NUMERALS AND SIGNS

- [0147] 1: Electrically conductive substrate
- 2: Undercoat layer
- 3: Photosensitive layer
- 3a: Charge generation layer
- 3b: Charge transport layer
- 4: Protective layer